The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2535. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. McLane's Instructions—A Protective Alliance to be Negotiated With Mexico—His Success Anticipated.

OUR FOREIGN MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Mr. McLane left this morning with his instructions, which are very full, not only including a new proposition on the subject of Transit Protection, but also looking to the possibility of a General Reciprocity Treaty, offensive and defensive. The latter convention would indeed be preferred by Mr. Buchanan, but he has some apprehension of the Senate. In this the President fails to appreciate the popular sentiment of the country. People would heartily ratify such an alliance with Mexico. Thus far both countries have clearly erred in the positions which they have assumed. We have looked on the present exceptional condition of Mexico as her normal condition, and therefore urge our independent protection of the Transit. President Juarez, on the other hand, shuts his eyes to the present exceptional condition of his country, and would have us treat with him as if nothing of the kind existed.

Such, I have reason to believe, is the present view of the Cabinet; and Mr. McLane is instructed to insist on American protection of the Transit, whenever, in our judgment, a necessity for such protection exists, but to limit the operation of the Treaty to some period—say ten years. In the meantime Mexico may acquire national strength and stability.

It is thought that the Treaty between the Miramon Government and Spain will have the effect in Vera Cruz of arousing Juarez to the vital importance of a prompt conclusion of the Treaty with the United States: else he may soon have the uncomfortable presence of a Spanish fleet in the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Viscount Treilliard, French *Chargé d'Affaires*, returned with his family yesterday. Letters received at the Legation from Count Sartiges, speak of the public and private manifestations of regret in Paris at the death of Judge Mason.

Baron Stoeckel has returned after his Summer tour, apparently in excellent health. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Postmaster-General has concluded an arrangement with the Canadian Post-office Department by which the mails are to be transported for the sea-postage weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, *via* Portland in Winter, and the River St. Lawrence in Summer. The service is to commence by the trip of the first steamer outward from Portland, on the 26th inst. It is intended to have the mails, or such as may be thereby expected, for and from the Western, Northwestern, and probably some of the Southwestern States, sent in closed bags between Chicago and Detroit on the one side and Liverpool and London on the other, and for this purpose the British Post-office Department has been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit Exchange offices for the United States and British mails. On the side of Britain, Cork may also be constituted an Exchange office. By the schedule the time between Portland and Chicago is to be forty-eight hours, and when the service commences there will be an unbroken line of railroad the whole way. This will be a very direct line between the Far West and Europe.

A letter has been received here stating that Gen. Trias, for many years Governor of Chihuahua, is shortly expected at El Paso, to consult with Judge Hart with reference to the construction of a railroad through Chihuahua under the grant to Hart, Otero and others by the Legislature of that State last year.

Lieut. Mowry is seriously ill at El Paso.

Marshall M. Smith, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President Consul to Constantinople.

Lewis Jones, a young clerk in the Land Office, committed suicide this morning by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

HER NEWS DUE IN NEW-YORK THIS MORNING.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Nov. 3—Evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. Moodie, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 23d October, was signaled off Halifax at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and doubtless reached her dock before 5 o'clock. No news has come to hand over the Nova Scotia wires, and the presumption is that the managers thereof have refused to forward the Press dispatch, and that the horse express is *en route* for this place, and will arrive here to-morrow morning.

Railroad Accidents.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a freight train, consisting of forty-one cars, ran off the track at the entrance to the city, on the heavy down grade, and on reaching the corner of Van Woert-street, the locomotive—one of the largest on the Road—was overturned, and a general smash-up followed. Eight of the freight cars were shivered to atoms, and their contents scattered about in all directions. The remainder of the train was more or less injured by the concussion. The locomotive was very badly damaged. No lives were lost, nor any one injured.

The accident was caused by ice on the rails, rain having fallen a short time previous and frozen. The train actually ran away from the engineer. All the brakes were down, and still the *momentum* was equal to 15 miles an hour. The engineer says it is fortunate the train ran off where it did, as it would have been impossible to check its headway before entering the passenger dépôt, where far more serious results would have followed.

VERDICT ON THE ACCIDENT ON THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 2.

A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon upon the bodies of those killed by the railroad accident yesterday, and a verdict that the accident was unavoidable and not the fault of any person in charge of the train, was rendered. It is stated by the officers of the road that great pains have been taken for the purpose of avoiding accidents, and that the fatal train was running at a rate not exceeding fifteen miles an hour.

Fires.

CHAIN FACTORY IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Bickford's chain factory, situated in West Sixth-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. It was insured for $2,000.

SMALL DWELLINGS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 3.

A fire in Apollo-street, to-day, destroyed seven buildings. Loss $4,000.

Another fire on Chippewa-street destroyed half a square of small buildings. Loss $1,000.

BURNING OF THE PEMBROKE COTTON MILLS, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Pembroke Cotton Mills, at Suncook village, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with a dwelling, and the picker and counting rooms on the opposite side of the river. The loss is $130,000, of which about $90,000 is insured. The mills were owned principally by Messrs. Weld & Minot, Thomas Howe, W. Roberts and M. Pope, all of Boston. Nearly two hundred and fifty operatives are thrown out of employment by this calamity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PARSONAGE AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The brick dwelling attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, occupied by Bishop O'Connor, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $2,000; fully insured.

From Boston.

ARREST OF FORGERS ON THE LIVERPOOL STEAMER.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

John B. Ross, David Leach, and Adolph Bishop, *alias* Swartz, were arrested yesterday on board the steamship *Europa*, just before she left the dock. They are charged with obtaining $3,156 from the Nassau Bank, of New-York, on a forged check, purporting to be signed by Robert Bonner; also, for another forgery to the amount of $4,300 on the Commonwealth Bank, of New-York. The case was investigated this afternoon in the Police Court. Mr. Briggs, Paying Teller of the Nassau Bank, and Mr. Alexander Robertson, lithographer, of No. 93 Fulton-street, New-York, appearing as witnesses. Ross was discharged, the evidence not implicating him. The further examination of Leach and Bishop was postponed till Saturday.

From the Plains.

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF SANTA FE MAILS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* says that four Santa Fé mails are now due at Independence, and that serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of both outgoing and incoming parties.

The same correspondent also states, on the authority of the mail-carrier between Council Grove and Fort Riley, that nineteen returning Pike's Peak emigrants have been murdered by the Indians on the Plains since the killing of the Chief of the Kiowas at the former place about two months ago.

Trotting Match.

PATCHIN BEATS BROWN DICK.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.

A trotting-match took place to-day in the Suffolk Park between *Patchin* and *Brown Dick*, the former winning in three straight heats. Time, 2:28¾, 2:26¾ and 2:29¾. *Lancet* was advertised to trot, also, but was withdrawn.

Georgia Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN.

MILLEDGVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Legislature met yesterday. Legrand Gerry was chosen President of the Senate, and Isaiah Irving speaker of the House. The message was sent in. It is quite lengthy, and confined entirely to State affairs.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches of Mr. William M. Evarts, Ex-Gov. Corwin, Senator Diven, and Others.

Seldom has the capacious hall of the Cooper Institute been so closely filled as it was last evening on the occasion of the Republican ratification meeting. Not only was every seat occupied, but the aisles, passage-ways, windows, stairways and platform alike presented a compact mass of attentive listeners, while the hundreds who were unable to effect an entrance kept up the enthusiasm outside—being in a measure inspired by a brass band and a limited display of pyrotechnics. The hall was filled long before the hour for the proceedings to commence, and the audience amused itself for a time by calling for several distinguished orators and listening to the efforts of a slightly inebriated gentleman who insisted upon making known the fact that he repudiated "Old Brown."

At 7¾ o'clock Mr. D. T. Marshall called the meeting to order, and nominated Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., for presiding officer, the audience responding unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith proposed a long list of Vice-Presidents, and Mr. J. H. White a list of Secretaries, which were adopted *nem. con.*

Mr. Evarts then said that beyond acknowledging the honor which the committee had done him in calling him to preside, and the favor with which he had been received, it would be unfitting for him to delay for any length of time the appearance before the audience of the distinguished gentlemen who were to address them. But what were they there for? The vast interests of the State and of the City were to be decided in the coming elections. Great in municipal, in State and in federal relations, were the interests involved in those elections. He believed the Republican Party to be a party of energy, of purpose, and of action, else this assemblage would not be here. If there was nothing more than the question of patronage, no such assemblage as this would be seen. There was a purpose that was deemed right and important. In connection with the government of the City, the Republican Party had a purpose. Were not the only good points in the government of this City the work of the Republican Party? Where would be the ballot-box and peace of the City if Fernando Wood had continued in power? When he told them that the City Government had not been able to repair the City Hall for fourteen months, he would ask where would that great work have been if it had been in the charge of the Democratic Party? [Laughter and applause.] The State Canals had been in the hands of their opponents, and now, the Republican Party having preferred to liquidate the debts profligately contracted by those opponents, had a right to ask for the support of the people in its canal policy. The chief duty of the party was in reference to the Federal politics of the day. The original call for the formation of the Republican Party invited all those in favor of opposing the extension of Slavery; of repairing the mischiefs of the Missouri Compromise, and the departure of the Government from the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Republican principles had already been carried into fifteen States, and they hoped at the next Presidential election to plant them in Washington. Did they think that what brought the Party into existence was of less importance now than in 1858? Perhaps there was no louder complaint than that they advocated an irrepressible conflict. [Applause.] The noble Senator of the State of New-York—[three rousing cheers for William H. Seward]—in a public manifestation of his opinion, with all the candor, clearness and honesty that belonged to his nature and his career from the time he first stood alone in the Senate, till he had thirteen Republican Senators about him—[cheers]—said that he found that there was, in the nature of man, in the formation of society, an irrepressible conflict between the principles of free labor and slave labor. [Cheers.] That was his (Mr. Seward's) opinion;—not that there was necessarily a conflict between the States of the Union, but that there was an irrepressible conflict between the principles that underlie a state of society that rested upon free labor and one that rested upon slave labor. That was Mr. Seward's opinion, and he (Mr. Evarts) agreed with him. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Let the reporter of the Satanic take that down. [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. Evarts—Let me add that it is an opinion very easily "put down" in the columns of the Satanic, but it cannot be "put down" by the people of the United States. [Cheers.] Now, because Gov. Seward expressed an opinion of this kind, he was to be charged with having created and caused an "irrepressible conflict." They would remember that the scientific and wise man, Galileo, said that the world revolved round the sun. But the Romish priests said it didn't. That was his opinion, and the opposite was the opinion of the Pope, at that time, but Romanists and Protestants agreed upon that point now. Did Galileo make the earth go round the sun? If he did, what might they expect Seward to do in the atmosphere of moral influence? Did the history of Kansas and of Virginia show that there was an irrepressible conflict or not? Who was responsible for making that conflict involve life, liberty and property in Kansas and Virginia? Who begun it? Who undertook to conquer a nation of freemen and were burned with the bursting flames that could not be repressed? It was a little matter in Kansas when a few Free-State men were opposed by the aid of the Federal Power, but the sufferers were told that they would triumph over Missouri, President Pierce, United States Dragoons, and everything. Why? Because the electric spark of right was stronger than was at first supposed—it was connected with an immense battery of fifteen millions of free minds in this free nation. The Republican party undertook the service of collecting the shock, and would deal it out next year more forcibly than ever. They had lived to see those who sneered at bleeding Kansas grieve for terrified Virginia. [Loud cheers and cries for Corwin.] They told them then that the men in Kansas were their countrymen, and the Republican Party had this to say of Virginia, that its name, fame, honor and prosperity were as dear to them as were those of New-York. But they wanted to secure the right that Slavery should not go under the protection of the Federal Government, and be replenished from abroad. They would put it where Washington did, as an evil to be deplored, and a burden to be diminished. [Cheers and cries for Corwin.] The only advice of the Republican was to combat Slavery by lawful means. The law was plainly, that those who knew their duty and dare to do it, were sure to succeed and establish their principles.

In obedience to the incessant calls of the audience, which frequently interrupted the course of his remarks, Mr. Evarts now introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

SPEECH OF MR. CORWIN.

Mr. Corwin was received with most flattering demonstrations of applause. He said he was happy to understand that the meeting was intended partly for the purpose of deliberation. He was sure that the matter which had been already submitted for their consideration was sufficient for them to deliberate upon, and should they then retire, they might be saved from an elaboration of the same ideas. He found everywhere dismay and apprehension, and trembling, and many were asking what they should do to be saved? [Laughter.] He wanted an apology for presenting himself before them from Ohio, but he wanted them to understand fully the great principles upon which they were to vote next Tuesday. He had always wished that some device could spring out of the brain of some ingenious and patriotic man—a scheme whereby men should be compelled at the election poll to set down the principles which they voted for instead of representing them by the names of men. He knew well that if the great people of the Northern States, as they were called, were permitted on the day before the annual election to write down in plain and intelligible English the principles which they wished to carry out, there would be very little controversy in settling the immediate questions at issue. But, unhappily, they represented these principles by men, and voters had frequently abandoned their principles because the men put up to represent them were personally unacceptable. He did not want them to carry this principle into operation in their matrimonial engagements. [Laughter.] He thought that the great doctrines of the Republican Party were recognized by numbers of Americans, though he did not find anybody among that great Whig Party, of which he might proclaim himself the sole representative on the face of the earth. The doctrine that the Government of the United States had power over the Territories as to the question of Slavery was not a doctrine that originated with the Republican Party. It had been acknowledged by all parties, lay at the foundation of the Government, and was our policy up to 1854. Had not all parties instructed their Senators in Congress how to vote as to the existence of Slavery in the territory gained by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo? It was a very late discovery that all the acts of the great men of the country, indorsing that principle, were an usurpation of power not warranted by the Constitution. The question of the power of Congress over the Territories was one of constitutional law, to be decided by the Courts, and few voters except lawyers could expect to master it. He explained at considerable length his ideas of the responsibility of the voter, alleging that a man who failed to realize the necessity of exercising the elective franchise ought to be turned out of the church, the Union and the country. [Laughter and applause.] He would say of such men they were past praying for. [Applause.] The voter should regard the interests of the whole country, not allowing considerations for the North or the South to trouble him, but acting for the interests of the whole country. [At this point of his address Mr. Corwin doffed his cravat in true Western fashion, amid some laughter, remarking that the New-York dandies did not do that.] He recapitulated his reasons for indorsing Republican principles, and argued that the Constitution recognized the principles of the ordinances of '87, in much the same language that he used in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening. He compared Senator Douglas, with his pet project of Popular Sovereignty, to the man out West, who captured a coon-skin, and after vainly endeavoring to sell it to various parties, to give it away, or even to lose it, and failing in all, finally concluded that he would be obliged to keep it, and have it buried with him. [Laughter.] One of the Blackfeet Indians, and a confederate, both being citizens, could meet in the wilds of the West and set up a Constitution and State for themselves—that was Popular Sovereignty. [Laughter.] Lately there had been known but two points of the compass—North and South. Mr. Dickinson—if the speech had been correctly reported—had said that the Republican Party was composed of the worst elements of the Whig Party—he supposed that meant himself and Hoxie [uproarious merriment] gathered some rubbish out of the American Party, some Abolitionists, and thus gathered a respectable force with the idea of taking possession of the holy land of Slavery. He thought the gentleman had better look at the materials of which his own army was composed. The Democratic party was composed of the heterogeneous mass comprising the Southern Democracy, and the Douglas Democracy, with their conflicting views as to the power of Congress over Territories, while all the Courts decided that Slavery was local.

At the conclusion of Mr. Corwin's remarks there were loud calls for Mr. Hoxie. As he declined to appear, the Chairman announced that the resolutions would be read by Mr. James C. Carter. The resolutions were accordingly read and adopted, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the Republicans of the City of New-York, have assembled to-night in preparation for the General Election now at hand, to declare our attachment to the great principles upon which our organization stands, and to pledge to each other our best efforts to maintain and preserve them.

Resolved, That under the rule of the self-styled Democracy the Federal Government has been and still is shamelessly prostituted, in a base subserviency to the Slave power; that this power is still dominant in the high places of the nation; and that, for the purpose of extending and perpetuating itself, it has sanctioned and aided, in a distant territory, crimes over which the indignation of the country is not yet silent, trampled upon the sacred right of suffrage, and made a desperate though vain endeavor to fasten a tyranny upon the necks of a free people; that, in pursuit of the same end, it has introduced political and financial corruption into every department of the General Government, and sacrificed the great and paramount interests of free labor; and that now, not content with its past aggressions, it is unblushingly seeking to reopen what Jefferson denounced as "the execrable commerce in men."

3. *Resolved*, That to effect a final overthrow of this pernicious power, and to drive it forever from the capital of the nation; to restore the principles and the practice of the Fathers of the Republic; to prevent the extension of Slavery over a single foot of soil now free; to administer equal and exact justice to every part and section of the country; to preserve with jealous care the reserved and sacred rights of the States; to foster the great interests of American labor; to banish corruption and extravagance, and introduce purity and economy into the management of political affairs; to stay the present headlong decline in national morals—these have been our principles from the beginning. We have inscribed them again and again on our standards; we fling them out on our banner to-night, and, inviting every good citizen and true patriot of every name to join us, we mean to carry them to victory.

4. *Resolved*, That we declare our devotion to all the principles and parts of our Federal Constitution, and our unshaken attachment to the Union of the States; that though we would hail with gratitude and joy the day when "the last fetter shall fall from the last slave," we yet would not venture to approach this end through any violation of constitutional obligations; that Slavery in the States is a thing for which we are not responsible, and we leave the evil and the remedy to the justice and the wisdom of those who have the proper control over it.

5. *Resolved*, That the recent disturbance of the domestic peace of Virginia deserves and receives our strongest condemnation; and that the vain endeavor to fix upon some of our distinguished leaders a complicity with that lawless outbreak, is but one of the dishonest resorts by which our opponents hope to escape the great issue which is pressing them into defeat; but that, nevertheless, we see in the alarm and terror which this event has aroused, and in the sad prostration by a Virginia Court, in the trial of a brave but misguided man, of the time-honored safeguards of innocence, a new incentive to our efforts to prevent the extension of the pernicious system of Slavery.

6. *Resolved*, That we point with pride to the administration of Gov. Morgan as an example of the faithful, fearless and statesmanlike discharge of the Executive functions of our State Government.

7. *Resolved*, That the recent shameful partisan action of the Democrats in the Board of Supervisors, in making the appointments of Registrars, was a deliberate and intentional effort to defeat the wholesome provisions of the Registry act—to stifle the voice of the people at the polls—to furnish shelter for contemplated frauds—and ought to receive the condemnation of every honest citizen.

8. *Resolved*, That our late Convention at Syracuse, in presenting for our suffrages so admirable a selection of candidates, has well discharged its high duty. We ratify the result of its labors, and pledge to the ticket it has given us, as well as to our own local nominations, a cordial and hearty support.

9. *Resolved*, That we catch with delight the sounds of triumph which come to us from our brethren in the Great West. We hail them as auspicious signs of mightier victories in the great national struggle yet to come, and promise that they shall have from us an early echo worthy of the Empire State.

The Chairman then introduced Senator Diven, who observed that the policy of the Republican Party was to confine itself to the vindication of the principles which it had publicly announced, viz: to carry out the doctrines of Washington and Jefferson; and that whilst it was no part of the creed of that Party to ignore the Fugitive Slave law, still that, as well as all other collateral questions, was not to be regarded as influencing the discussion between the rival parties in this State; for, if they were to take away from the Republican Party the old Radical Democats, the deficiency would soon be felt; and if it were true that the majority of the Republican Party in this State was composed in part of old Whigs, the Radical Democrats must stand by them so long as they planted themselves upon the doctrine that Congress had the right to exclude Slavery from the territories, and that Congress ought to exercise that right. So long as that principle was recognized by the Republican Party, the Radical Democracy would bear their share in the heat and burden of the day. [Applause.] Catch him a Democratic Free soiler who ever quailed before a mob, or who would not fight his way to the ballot box. He had ever been a man of peace, but if there was anything under heaven that he would oppose by physical force, it was physical opposition to this right to appear at the ballot box. Must the small districts of the State, he asked, defend the rights of the lawful citizens of the State against lawless intruders at the polls? If we wished to remedy this, let us change our election to a day later than that observed in the country, and he would undertake that the country voters would come into the City to see that justice was done at the polls. [Laughter and applause.]

Wm. H. Fry, Esq., in compliance with urgent calls, delivered a brief address, in which his peculiar notions on the question of Slavery were forcibly presented, and received with indications of approval by some—of disapprobation by most.

When he had concluded—the conclusion having been brought about somewhat abruptly—Mr. Hoxie was called for, and made a few remarks, at the end of which, the meeting was declared adjourned.

The subjoined letters were received by the Committee of Arrangements:

FROM GOVERNOR CHASE, OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: If it were at all possible for me to visit your City at this time, I should accept your invitation to address the Republicans of New-York on the 3d of November. But my duties here forbid me to yield to the promptings of my inclination.

The verdict of Ohio in favor of freedom and reform this Fall is emphatic and significant. Concurred in, as it is, by Iowa and Minnesota, and, so far as local results seem to indicate general sentiment, by Indiana also, it exhibits the fixed determination of the Free States of the Great Central Valley to exclude Slavery from national territories, and to bring back our national Government to the principles of its founders.

In this resolution we are gratified to find ourselves sustained by the sober judgment of steadfast Pennsylvania, and we are looking with confidence for the confirming suffrages of Wisconsin and Kansas, as well as for that of your own Empire State.

Thus all the omens are auspicious. May courage and patience, wisdom and conciliation, fidelity to principle, disregard of personal considerations, and supreme devotion to the cause, distinguish our action, and secure a glorious triumph to "the sacred side" which we espouse.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect and regard, your friend and fellow-citizen, S. P. CHASE.

D. D. T. Marshall, O. W. Brennan, Thos. Little, S. B. Dutcher, E. F. Shepard, C. F. E. Lueder, H. T. Cleveland, George Sparrow, Committee.

FROM SENATOR KING.

OGDENSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

Messrs. D. D. T. Marshall, Chairman, and Owen W. Brennan and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Yours, saying the Republicans of the City of New-York will hold a ratification meeting, preparatory to our State election, at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, Nov. 3, is just received, inviting me to attend the meeting. My engagements are such as to make it impossible for me to be in the City at the meeting; but be assured we are looking from this distant part of the State with deep interest upon the political proceedings of both the Republicans and the Anti-Republicans in the City of New-York. We are glad to see the Republicans of the City in motion, and confidently believe the prospects are such as justify the bidding you be of good cheer. The watch-fires of freedom are burning brightly through all the country counties of the State, and the spirit and resolution everywhere manifested promise complete success to the Republican State ticket. With thanks for your invitation, and confidence that our best hopes will be realized, Yours, very respectfully,

PRESTON KING.

FROM SENATOR FESSENDEN.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

Mr. D. D. T. Marshall, Chairman, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that all the time remaining to me before my departure for Washington is so engrossed by business engagements that I am compelled to decline your invitation.

It is quite manifest that the Democracy of your City have determined to render the ballot-box subservient to imposture and corruption. I sincerely hope that the friends of Freedom will have no occasion to feel any other regret on that account than such as all decent men must experience at so sad an exhibition of political depravity. Yours respectfully,

W. P. FESSENDEN.

FROM WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I very much regret that the pressure of *political engagements* in this State will deprive me of the power of being present with the Republicans of the City of New-York on the evening of Thursday next.

We are working hard in New-Jersey, and trust that the 8th of November will give a good account of us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

D. D. T. Marshall, Esq., and others, Committee.

AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

RALLY OF THE AMERICANS OF THE NINTH WARD.

The Americans of the Ninth Ward held a mass meeting last evening at the Bleecker Buildings, to ratify the State, County, Senatorial, and Assembly Nominations. Mr. Charles J. Holden occupied the Chair, and Mr. Frank A. Rockwell acted as Secretary.

After briefly stating the objects of the meeting, the Chairman introduced Hon. William A. Guest, candidate for Senator in the Sixth District, who addressed the assemblage in explanation of the original objects and present intentions of the American Party. He looked upon the action of the Utica Convention, in selecting candidates for State officers from among those men already nominated by the two great parties, as tending to carry out the original object for which the party was formed—to constitute a balance of power, which could be thrown for that party or those candidates promising the greatest good for the country. This course had been deviated from, and in consequence the American Party had met with reverses; but the time had been when the party had made its power felt, and he believed that another opportunity now offered. While one of the great political parties appealed to the brute instincts of its followers, and another to sectional prejudices, the Americans appealed only to the intellect of men. There never was a time when the action of the American Party was more needed than now, and he believed that the result of the coming election would prove that its members were fully aware of the importance of the occasion.

Hon. Henry J. Irving, candidate for Assembly, followed. He canvassed at considerable length the merits of the individuals composing the State ticket, more especially with reference to the question of the Canals, and believed they had been selected according to the best judgment of the Convention. The coming election, he thought, would show the power of the Americans, and have at least the good result of forcing the two great parties hereafter to nominate respectable men for office. The speaker discussed in detail the subject of the Canals as opposed to the Railroads, declaring his conviction that the great opposition to the former was owing to the adverse influence of the latter, and contending that but for this adverse influence, and the bad management and corruption which had retarded their progress, the Canals might at the present moment be completed, and be yielding a handsome revenue to the State.

The next speaker was Rufus F. Andrews, Esq. In defining the position of the American Party at the present time, he discussed at length the merits of the other two great parties. The Republicans and the Democrats were in direct conflict, and with the ultimate triumph of either the Union was in danger. In this crisis the Americans come in as a balance of power, and say to both the others, "You must go for the Constitution and the Union, or you cannot elect your candidates." The country is looking to the result of the coming State Election in New-York, in order that it may be determined whether the Union shall stand or fall. This result depends upon the efforts of the American Party, and must have an immense influence upon the Presidential canvass in 1860. The speaker concluded with a strong indorsement of the candidates for Senate and Assembly, and with the assertion that the election would prove the American Party to be as efficiently organized now, as it had ever been in its most palmy days.

The last speaker was George Copway, the Indian Chief, who made a somewhat rambling speech, in which he indorsed the American nominations, eulogized Aaron Burr as the first man to anticipate the greatness of the West, declared his determination to stand by the American Party to the last gasp, asserted that the Northern Abolitionists were responsible for the existence of Slavery in Virginia at the present time, and blamed the Republicans for not agitating in favor of redressing the wrongs of the North American Indians, as well as of the negroes.

Hon. Erastus Brooks was advertised to speak, but a letter was received from him, pleading business engagements as an excuse for not attending.

The recent affair at Harper's Ferry was hardly alluded to by any of the speakers.

A series of resolutions was read, and adopted unanimously, indorsing the various nominations.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee last evening adopted a report, presented by Mr. Fernando Wood, in favor of holding primary elections during the present month to select delegates to Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various charter offices.

Massachusetts Politics.

ACTION OF THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The *Boston Traveller*, Nov. 2, says:

"The Whig State Central Committee held a meeting in this city yesterday, and voted to adopt the Opposition State ticket headed by George N. Briggs for Governor. Wm. G. Bates, of Westfield, was Chairman of the meeting, and Sandford M. Hunt, of Roxbury, Secretary. They passed a series of resolutions declaring that there exists an extraordinary and alarming condition of political affairs in this Commonwealth, which demands a thorough change in the administration of the State Government; that the principles of the Whig party are indestructible and permanent; that the late inefficient condition of the party has been owing to the abandonment of its basis by many of its members, for new opinions and political associations, which have tended neither to the interest nor the honor of the Commonwealth; and they invite all honorable and rational men, who once acted with them, to return to the alliance of the past, and they especially urge upon the numerous class of well-disposed people of the State, who, for various reasons, have refrained from voting for several years past, to resume the discharge of those duties incumbent upon every intelligent and responsible citizen of a free State, when his action can be of service to the common cause."

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Another Charge of Judge Black—Rejoinder to Senator Douglas' Last.

From the Washington Constitution.

As briefly as possible, eschewing all matters personal or *quasi* personal, and without introduction or preface, I shall notice the only points in Mr. Douglas' last pamphlet that are worthy of attention.

He denies that his views on "Sovereignty in the Territories," as expressed in *Harper's Magazine*, are inconsistent with those of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. I aver, on the contrary, that he could not have made such a denial if he had not totally misunderstood either his own opinions or those of the Court; for they are in direct conflict with one another. A plain issue of fact is thus made up between us, and it is triable by the record. Let us look at it.

The Court, after demonstrating in the clearest manner that the Federal Government had no authority or jurisdiction to abolish Slavery in a Territory, proceeded to say what Mr. Douglas himself has quoted on page 530 of the Magazine:

"And, *if Congress itself cannot do this*—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that *it could not authorize a territorial government* to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government established by its authority to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

This is in substance the very identical proposition which Mr. Douglas, on page 520, pronounces to be "as plausible as it is *fallacious*." He adds, that "the *reverse of it is true as a general rule*;" and then supports his assertion by another assertion the most singular that ever was placed on record by any man having the slightest pretensions to a knowledge of our Government; namely, that Congress *could confer* upon a Territory such powers, "and ONLY such as *Congress cannot exercise* under the Constitution!" There is the record; and I am perfectly sure that no tolerably sensible man in this nation, except Mr. Douglas, will doubt for a moment that it places him and the Court in an attitude of perfect antagonism.

But then he says he defended the Court in more than *one hundred speeches*. It can scarcely be necessary to say, that arguments on a question of law are valued according to their *weight*, and not according to their *number*. The count of Mr. Douglas' speeches on the Illinois stump was, no doubt, faithfully kept; but, when he claims credit for their orthodoxy, he must show something more than scores on a tally paper. He might as well come, with his Harper article in one hand and a two-foot rule in the other, ready to demonstrate his concurrence with the Court by showing that it contains two thousand eight hundred and eighty square inches of surface. Without reference to the *superficial* measure of one or the carefully *enumerated* repetitions of the other, we may safely presume that the *quality* of his spoken arguments was not better than that of his written essay; and in this latter Mr. Douglas not only opposes the Court, but, what is much worse, he charges it with holding his opinions. This is a deep and serious injury; for, how would the judges of that great tribunal be able to look their country in the face, if *they* had ever said, that a power over private property, forbidden to the Federal Government, might be delegated by Congress to a Territorial Legislature?

The whole dispute (as far as it is a doctrinal dispute) between Mr. Douglas and the Democratic Party lies substantially in these two propositions: 1. The owner of a slave may remove with him, as with other property, into a Territory without forfeiting his title. 2. The Government of a Territory has and can have no power to deprive the inhabitants of their private property, whether in slaves or anything else.

I. The "axiomatic principle of public law," that a man, going from one country into another, retains in the latter (if there be no conflicting law) all the rights of property which he had in the former, is so universally acknowledged, that nobody thinks worth while to prove it. At all times, in all countries, and by all persons it is taken and acted upon as a postulate. I certainly had not, until very lately, the remotest suspicion that any man on this side of China would doubt it. All the intercourse between the States, and with foreign countries, depends on it. Without it, the traveler must lose all right to his trunk whenever he passes the border of his own State; and when a foreigner lands among us, he may be robbed of his purse by the first loafer that meets him on the wharf. Importation and exportation would cease, and the commerce of the whole world would suddenly come to a dead pause, if a man might not prove his right to personal property in one country by showing that he was the legal owner of it in another from whence he brought it. This principle is to the commercial world what the law of gravitation is to the material universe; it cannot be abolished without hurling the whole system into ruin.

Mr. Douglas does not admit this "axiomatic principle," nor does he deny it, though he writes a great deal about it. But he is unusually clear and explicit in his assertion that "it has no application to, and does not include, Slavery." I insist that he is utterly mistaken. Slaves being recognized as property by the Constitution, and made so by the local laws of those States which have power to regulate their condition, there can be no constitutional or legal reason given for excepting them from the operation of a rule which applies to property in general. Mr. Douglas' argument in favor of such discrimination between slaves and other property is a total failure, and no plausible argument can ever be made on that side, except one founded on the "higher law," or the doctrines taught by that new religion of which Saint Ossawattomie is the apostle and the martyr.

It has never been held that any kind of property can be introduced into a State or Territory whose laws oppose the owner's right—a liquor-dealer in New-York cannot take brandy to Portland if the Maine law forbids it. So a relation formed in one country must cease when the parties go to another, in which such a relation is illegal—a Turk may be the lawful husband of many wives in Constantinople, but he cannot keep them if he changes his residence to Western Europe or to the American States. So it undoubtedly is with Slavery; no man in his senses ever contended that a Virginian going to live in Pensylvania could take his slaves with him, and keep them there in spite of the Pennsylvania law. But if he goes to Kentucky, where the law is not opposed to Slavery, it is equally clear that he retains all the dominion over them which he had before his removal. The right of property, no matter where it accrued, continues to be sacred and inviolable until it comes in collision with a law which divests it. In a Federal Territory there can be no such collision with the right of a slaveholder, because there is no conflicting law there on the subject.

All authority, as well as all reason and common sense, is in favor of this doctrine. It was *the very point of the Dred Scott case*. Dred was the slave of Dr. Emerson, in Missouri, and was taken by his master to a Federal territory, where there was no valid law which either expressly authorized or expressly interdicted the holding of slaves. The Court held that Dred Scott's *status* in Missouri was not changed, nor the right of his master divested, by his removal to the Territory. The principle was applied to the case of a slave just as it would be applied to any other property. It is half a score of times repeated by the Judges, that there can be no distinction between slave and other property. The other authorities to the same point are conclusive and overwhelming. Any person who desires to see all the learning of the subject may consult *Cobb on Slavery*, where it is arranged in an order so lucid, and discussed with so much ability, that nothing further need be desired.

There is one other authority directly to the point which I cite, not only for its own intrinsic value, but because it will probably be esteemed very highly by Mr. Douglas himself. It is an extract from a speech of his own delivered in the Senate on the 23d of February last. The legal equality of slave property and other property was then asserted by him in the following fashion:

"Slaves, according to that decision, [the Dred Scott decision,] being property, *stand on an equal footing with all other property*. There is just as much obligation on the part of the Territorial Legislature *to protect slaves* as every other species of property, as there is to protect *horses, cattle, dry goods, liquors, &c.* If they have a right to discriminate as to the one, they have as to the other. and whether they have got the power of discrimination or not, is for the Court to decide, if any one disputes it. * * If there is no power of discrimination *on other species of property, there is none as to slaves.* If there is power of discrimination as to other property—and I think there is—then it applies to slave property. In other words, *slave property is on an equal footing with all other property.*"

In the face of all this, in the teeth of his own words so recently uttered, in defiance of the Supreme Court and all judicial authority, Mr. Douglas now declares that the "axiomatic principle of public law" which enable a man to remove his property from place to place, wherever the local law does not forbid its coming, is not applicable to slaves. To sustain himself in making this distinction, he produces two short passages, both of which have been picked out of one paragraph in Story's *Conflict of Laws*. These passages (will the reader believe it?) merely show that a slave becomes free when taken to a country *where Slavery is not tolerated by law!* Judge Story cites cases decided in England, France, Scotland, and Massachusetts, to prove that the laws of those countries, being opposed to Slavery, will dissolve the relation of master and slave when brought in contact with it. I say, that slaves may be taken to Kansas or Kentucky without being emancipated; Mr. Douglas, with great gravity and complacence, answers me, that I am wrong, because Slavery is not tolerated in England or Massachusetts! No instance of a *non sequitur* so glaring and so palpable has ever before fallen under my notice.

Mr. Douglas forbears to burden his pages with "the long list of authorities" which he says are cited by Judge Story. It is a curious fact that not a single one of those authorities touches the question in controversy between us. They all, without exception, refer to cases in which there was a direct conflict between the law of the country where the slave came from, and the law of the country to which he was taken. No one of the writers referred to has outraged common sense by saying or hinting that slaves are made free by mere removal without any such conflict of law. The quotation from the opinion of the Supreme Court in Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania is made with the same rashness and with no nearer approach to the point.

The public will doubtless be somewhat surprised by Mr. Douglas' *unique* mode of dealing with books. For myself, I am inexpressibly amazed at it. I have no right to suppose that he intended to insult the intelligence of his readers, or to impose upon their ignorance, by making a parade of learning and research which he did not possess. But how shall we account for quotations like those? I am obliged to leave the riddle unread.

II. Assuming that slaves taken from a slaveholding State into a Territory continue to be slaves, can the rights of their owners be afterwards divested by an act of the territorial legislature? They can certainly, if the Territories are sovereign States; if not, not. On this question Mr. Douglas has placed himself in a most peculiar position. Heretofore he has alternately affirmed and denied the sovereignty of the Territories. In his last pamphlet he seems to think the middle way safest; he admits that they are *not sovereign*, but asserts that they have "*the attributes of sovereignty.*" This is not at all ingenious. It must be apparent to the dullest understanding that a Government, which has the attributes of sovereignty, is sovereign.

Sovereignty is the supreme authority of an independent State. No government is sovereign which may be controlled by a superior government. As applied to political structures, supremacy and sovereignty are convertible terms. To prove this I will not refer to "the primer of political science;" it is found in all the *horn books*. Every half-grown boy in the country who has given the usual amount of study to the English tongue, or who has occasionally looked into a dictionary, knows that the sovereignty of a government consists in its uncontrollable right to exercise the highest power. But Mr. Douglas tries to clothe the Territories with the "attributes of sovereignty," not by proving the supremacy of their jurisdiction in any matter or thing whatsoever, but merely by showing that they may be, and some of them have been, authorized to *legislate* within certain limits, to exercise the right of *eminent domain*, to lay and collect *taxes* for territorial purposes, to deprive a citizen of *life, liberty, or property* as a punishment for crime, and to *create corporations*. All this is true enough, but it does by no means follow that the Provisional Government of a Territory is, therefore, a sovereign in any sense of the word. A city council may legislate, but the city is still subordinate to the State which gave it political being. The right of eminent domain is delegated every day to private corporations, but no Turnpike Company pretends to be a sovereign State. The courts in many places have authority to create corporations, the sheriff of a county has power to imprison or hang malefactors, and the supervisors of a township can levy taxes; but I think no judge, sheriff, or supervisor has ever claimed the purple or the diadem on any such ground. Governments always act by their agents, but the agent, whether it be an individual officer or a political corporation, like a city or a Territory, is not in any case sovereign, supreme, and uncontrolable. Thus the arguments of Mr. Douglas, which he elaborates through page after page with wearisome pains, are but touched with the finger of investigation, and they disappear forever.

"The earth hath bubbles, as the water has,
And these are of them."

Mr. Douglas, the senator, the statesman, the struggling candidate for the Presidency, should not have borrowed from the lawyerlings and small wits of the Abolition Party, the stale, often repeated, and worn-out assertion, that emigrants cannot have a right to the property they take with them, because it will introduce, into the Territory or State where they settle, all the conflicting laws of the different States from whence they came. Nothing could be less worthy of his high place in the councils of the nation. He ought to know that goods of various kinds are going continually into each State from all the other States of the Union, without producing any such effects. He *does* know that nearly all the personal property within the limits of a new Territory has come there from abroad under the protection of the axiomatic principle which he thinks proper to sneer at; and he never heard that any difficulty or confusion was produced by it.

I never said that an immigrant to a Territory had a right to his property *without a remedy*; but I admit that he must look for his remedy to the law of his new domicil. It is true that he takes his life, his limbs, his reputation and his property, and with them he takes nothing but his naked right to keep them and enjoy them. He leaves the judicial remedies of his previous domicil behind him. It is also true, that in a Territory just beginning to be settled, he may need remedies for the vindication of his rights above all things else. In his new home there may be bands of base marauders, without conscience or the fear of God before their eyes, who are ready to rob and murder, and spare nothing that man or woman holds dear. In such a time it is quite possible to imagine an abolition legislature whose members owe their seats to Sharp's rifles and the money of the Emigration Aid Society. Very possibly a legislature so chosen might employ itself in passing laws *unfriendly* to the rights of honest men and *friendly* to the business of the robber and the murderer. I concede this, and Mr. Douglas is entitled to all the comfort it affords him. But it is an insult to the American people to suppose, that any community can be organized within the limits of our Union, who will tolerate such a state of things. If it shall ever come to that, Mr. Douglas may rest assured that a remedy will be found. No Government can possibly exist, which will allow the right of property to go unprotected; much less can it suffer such a right to be exposed to "unfriendly legislation."

Mr. Douglas thinks that a Territory may exclude slaves, or interfere with the rights of the owners, because, in some of the organic acts, the general grant is made of authority over "all rightful subjects of legislation." This is not the least unaccountable of his strange notions. In such an act nothing is taken by implication, nor could the power in question be given even by express words—for it is forbidden by the Constitution to the Federal Government itself. The logic so peculiar to Mr. Douglas, which infers the power to give from the want of possession, may sustain such a construction of a statute—but nothing else will.

A "plan" relating to the Territories was offered to Congress by Mr. Jefferson in 1784. It was a mere project, in the form of resolutions, embodying certain abstract propositions in anticipation of settlements yet to be made in the wilderness. It did not establish any government, temporary or permanent, but provided how the settlers, when they would go there, might petition Congress and get themselves organized. There is not a word in any of the resolutions about sovereignty or Slavery. They were passed in April, 1784, but three years afterwards they were repealed, the whole "plan" *was rejected by Congress*, and another plan totally different (the famous ordinance of 1787) was substituted in its place. Mr. Douglas, in *Harper*, referred to this plan, and expended column after column of dreary comment upon it. It was ridiculously inapplicable to his argument; like his quotation from Story, it had no more to do with the subject before him than the Edict of Nantes. I referred to it merely to show how he could wander from the point. But he allowed his righteous soul to be vexed at me for saying it was rejected. It *was* rejected; for though Congress assented to the resolutions when first offered, the plan was *repudiated before a single principle of it went into operation*. Mr. Douglas says that it "stood on the statute-book *unrepealed and irrepealable.*" I take it for granted that he would not have made such an allegation if he had known what I now tell him: that it was, in fact, repealed in 1787, by the unanimous vote of the whole Congress.—(*Jour. Cong.*, vol. 4, page 754.)

I have regarded this dispute as on a question of constitutional law, far, very far, above party politics. But I am tempted to vindicate the Democracy from the imputation which Mr. Douglas casts upon that party when he claims the Cincinnati platform as favoring his creed. It contains no word of the kind. I may also add, that every Democrat who desires to preserve "the unity of the faith in the bonds of peace" will disapprove the odious charge which Mr. Douglas flings at the President, of agreeing with him on this subject. The calm, clear judgment of Mr. Buchanan was never for a moment imposed on, nor his love for the Constitution shaken, by this heresy. Neither in his Sanford letter, nor in his letter of acceptance, nor his Inaugural Address, nor in any other paper, public or private, did he ever give the remotest countenance to such doctrine. He has often said, that the people of the Territories had the right to determine the question of Slavery for themselves, but he never said, nor intimated, that they could do so before they were ready to form a State constitution.

I will not follow Mr. Douglas any further at present. But I must not be understood as assenting to the numerous assertions upon which I am silent. There is scarcely a sentence in this whole pamphlet, which does not either propound an error, or else mangle a truth. I do not charge him, however, with wilful misstatements of either law or fact. J. S. B.

Ocean Steamships.

THE WESER WITHDRAWN FROM THE BREMEN LINE.

The steamship *Weser*, originally appointed to sail from Southampton on the 18th ult., has been temporarily withdrawn from the Bremen line and will not resume her trips this year.

Reverdy Johnson's Pamphlet.—The arrival of the New-York Times on Tuesday—the most enterprising journal in this country—announcing that Hon. Reverdy Johnson was the author of the remarkable paper just published in Baltimore, over the signature of "A Southern Citizen," created quite a stir in political circles. I do not know what authority the Times has for conferring the authorship upon Mr. Johnson; but it is generally believed that the argument has proceeded from his pen. It is, unquestionably, the most overwhelming blow that Judge Black and the Administration have yet received. Mr. Johnson has occupied a number of distinguished positions, was a Senator in Congress from Maryland, has been Attorney-General of the United States, and is, to-day, one of the most successful practitioners before the Supreme Court. His high social position, his intimate knowledge of public men, and his long years of connection with the politics of the country, will give to this paper a widespread influence.—*Wash. Cor. of Phil. Press.*

The Congregational Church in Lincoln, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Nearly all the furniture, including the organ, was saved. The loss is estimated at from $3,000 to $4,000. Insurance $1,800. A reward of $500 is offered by the selectmen for the conviction of the incendiary.

ENGINEERING ABROAD.

A Ride on an Express Engine—Coal Burning in England—Novel Locomotive—The Arts of the Past and the Present—The Great Eastern.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEYMOUTH, Eng., Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

Your railway readers may, or rather ought to, attach some importance to the results of coal-burning abroad, and I fancy that my engine ride to-day would not have been devoid of special interest to the public if they could have taken it, rather than my description of it. However, I send my log as it is. The London and Southwestern Railway Company were the first to introduce the burning of raw bituminous coal generally and successfully upon locomotives. The difficulties of the enterprise were considerable, for there is a law against the smoke nuisance, and one of the elements of the combustion of coal is popularly and most erroneously believed to be smoke. This Company's engines have now adopted the new fuel almost exclusively, and burn it entirely without smoke and with great economy, for it requires three tons of coal to make two tons of coke, the old combustible, while the calorific results are in favor of coal, pound for pound. The carbureted hydrogen which would form the densest and blackest smoke if not properly treated, being the very burning gas with which we illuminate our cities, is "cooked" out of the coal and wasted in the process of coking, or in any case, by imperfect combustion. Burning coke is most pertinently likened by a French engineer to making soup of one's meat, and then throwing away the soup and eating the scraps. The soup of coal is carbureted hydrogen.

Our express engine of to-day is a representative of a class largely coming into use, the peculiarities of which I shall describe when I have shown how well it merits description. I would first remark that the chief difficulty in the use of coal is, that a regular supply of steam at a high pressure, and particularly at high speeds and in long runs, cannot easily be maintained. We left London at 11 A. M., and were within five minutes at the top of our speed; for they do not crawl out of town here by horse-power, but glide over the housetops by steam. After rushing through innumerable switches and crossings, past up-trains and suburban stations, by forests of tall signal poles and an army of watchmen—one could hardly tell whether the timber or the flesh guide-posts were the straightest or mutest, their arms extended all alike—with never an abatement of our headlong flight, while yet the London fog had hardly given place to the soft fresh air of Walton and Woking, we had traveled forty-eight miles at the exhilarating gait of forty miles an hour to a second. From the opening of the throttle-valve to the shutting of the same at Basingstoke, at 12:12 o'clock, the steam had not once fallen below 110 lbs., and averaged 120. Not a particle of black smoke had at any time escaped from the chimney, and all the complex and varied functions, chemical and mechanical, of this compact but powerful machine, had been performed in the most quiet, business-like and satisfactory manner. After another start and two other stops, Winchester and Bishopstoke, we arrived at Southampton, 78 miles, at 1:17, having made our fastest time on the down-hill side of a very easy grade—three consecutive miles, each in three seconds over a minute, or above 57 miles an hour. Such is the excellence of the permanent way here, that an engine at this speed runs as quietly and easily as it would over our unballasted and deflecting lines at 20 miles; and the financial consequence is that the repairs of road here are about two-thirds of what they are in America, the actual cost of the track itself being about the same. During the last part of the trip the steam was never below 120 pounds, no smoke was produced, and the dampers were about one-half closed, on the average, so that a far greater supply of power could have been generated, had it been required. Those who have had experience in coal burning will admit, that to run a train equivalent to about eight of our long cars, forty-eight miles without a stop or even a halt, at the speed of forty miles an hour, is a very severe test of an engine. And when measures have to be taken to keep down the steam, rather than to keep it up, the performance is something remarkable. It is an easier matter to maintain an average working pressure, when an engine can stop, fire, and "blow up" 120 pounds of steam for a new start, every ten miles, no matter if the pressure-guage does run down to 60 pounds at the last mile.

A cool, engineering view of the locomotive of 1859, reveals defects enough, certainly. We do not get half the calorific effect of fuel. We do not secure the full evaporation of water, or the proper expansive force of steam. We trammel our power by heavy parts and by enormous friction, and we run daily risks of frightful catastrophes. But in another light, the locomotive of to-day is almost a miracle. Look at it on the rails, waiting for a start. It is a sombre, diminutive and unpromising affair, with a little brown vapor, hardly as much as would roll out of a Dutchman's pipe, lazily escaping from its short, narrow chimney. There is no roaring as of lions, no tearing up of the elements as by leviathans, no fearful threatenings of immeasurable power and passion, no wide-spread battalions with flying banner, terrible in their very extent—all is quiet, compact and unpretending. Look at it again. With five hundred people in their chariots, at its heels, still small, and save its quick breath and iron tread, still quiet and unostentatious, it is verily tearing over the meadows, darting through hills and leaping streams—but turned to the right or left by a mere rod, and stopped within a hair's-breadth of its standing-place, by the motion of a man's hand. An hour hence, with its work done and its blood cool, it is as impotent and silent, like a sleeping giant, as the earth out of which it was formed.

Down in that green valley, above which this iron steed is hurling us, the time-worn tower of Winchester Cathedral rises among the trees. The storms of well nigh a thousand years have furrowed its walls, and the *débris* of ten centuries has buried its foundation stones. Its ivy-grown buttresses, and its floor paved with tombstones, from which the feet of generations have obliterated great names of the past—everything in and about it silent and solemn as the crumbling effigies in its choir, are but the monuments of a long-gone era, of an old and unprogressive civilization, which has given place to the useful and splendid achievements whereof our iron steed is the type and the embodiment. Truly, here are the antipodes. The steam of our fiery giant of the Nineteenth Century flits through the storm-fretted pinnacles, and condenses on the moss-grown walls of a mouldering cathedral—the splendid construction, and the highest art of an almost forgotton age.

But let us briefly examine the mechanical peculiarities of this wonderful work of our own times. The ordinary locomotive boiler, as may not be clear to many of your readers, is a square fire-box, surrounded by water, and emptying its products of combustion into 150 or more tubes, two inches in diameter and some ten feet long, which are also surrounded by water—both the bundle of tubes and the water around them being inclosed by a cylinder of iron some four feet in diameter, which constitutes the barrel or horizontal part of the boiler. Some time since it was discovered that prolonging the fire-box into this longitudinal barrel, the tubes being as much shortened, of course allowed the better combustion of the gaseous part of the fuel, by giving them more time and space. And the diminution in the total heating surface of the tubes, thus caused, did not impair the efficiency of the boiler, because the heat is pretty thoroughly taken up by them before it has gone more than five or six feet. At first the fire-box was extended some four feet into the barrel of the boiler, leaving six feet of tubing. The "combustion chamber" thus formed was partially filled with bars of fire-brick so laid as to deflect the currents of the gases, and to mix them with air, which was admitted in proper quantities above the bed of the fire. The air and the gases, the two indespensable elements of flame, being thus mechanically mixed, the bricks being white hot in the mass of flame, also performed the third and last office necessary to their chemical mixture or combustion, viz: set them afire. This was the first really successful plan of coal burning, and the thorough application and carrying out of the principle, though not its conception, is due to Mr. JOSEPH BEATTIE, Locomotive Superintendent of the London and Liverpool Railway. Now, however, a much better plan of mixing and setting fire to the air and gases is in use, and will be described at another time. It only dispenses with the brick, but may retain the combustion chamber as an independent feature.

In the class of engines represented by the one mentioned above, Mr. BEATTIE has carried the principle of the combustion chamber to the extreme. It occupies almost the whole of the barrel of the boiler, and the tubes instead of being ten, or as they sometimes are, fourteen feet long, are but *twenty-two inches* in length, a very decided and somewhat revolutionary change. The short tubes, though requiring only the old diameter of boiler, are but one inch in diameter themselves and hence over three hundred of them are used so that they take up the useful amount of the heat pressing through them. These boilers have from 100 to 200 square feet less heating surface than those of the old form, and are somewhat lighter. When steel gets into general use as a material for boilers, they will doubtless be much reduced in weight and cost, since tubes have to be very thick, comparatively, to resist a collapsing pressure, while boiler plates, being "stayed" one to the other, may be very thin. The experiment proves this, at least, that considerably less heating surface may be used when the fuel is thoroughly burned, and that long tubes are not necessary to the thorough utilization of heat, since there is very little, if any more waste heat in the smoke arch or chamber into which the tubes lead, than there is in ordinary cases. If not generally carried to the extreme extent, the result will certainly modify the boiler-making practice for the better.

TUBAL CAIN.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Apprentices in the Navy—Reforms that are Imperative.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is notorious to every one connected with the naval service that our national vessels are manned, for the most part, with foreigners, and that the inducements for enlisting are insufficient to secure the services of Americans—more particularly of American *seamen*. The proportion of our own citizens in a man-o'-war's crew never by any accident rises above forty per cent., and more frequently falls as low as ten; and of these the greater part are landsmen. It will require no demonstration to show that, under the present system, we necessarily obtain only the worst of both classes—natives and foreigners.

Some twenty years ago an attempt was made to remedy this defect by taking into the navy a large number of apprentices; but, inasmuch as these boys were picked up only in our large cities, and as all connection between them and the Government was to be dissolved so soon as they came "of age," the result was precisely what might have been expected. The large majority of them were either of foreign birth or parentage, and with but few exceptions they came to us well instructed in all the vices of "wharf-rats," and generally with the seeds of disease in their constitutions, resulting either from their own excesses or those of their parents. As a natural consequence the system was found defective and was abandoned.

It is proposed to show in this communication how a revival of the apprentice system, under certain modifications, can be made to man our vessels of war *permanently* with American-born and American-trained seamen—hearty, honest and robust fellows—men who will stand up to their guns with the same feelings of honor, patriotism and *esprit de corps* as the officers themselves; and it is believed that this may be done without any material increase of expense to the Government.

A slight consideration of the inducements held out to enter the navy *as an officer* (which have proved adequate to give an almost unlimited range for selection) will suggest the corresponding conditions that might be expected to attach the seaman to a profession unequaled in point of hardship and exposure. No sane man will dispute that the same order of talents and attainments as those required of a navy officer will command a much higher pay, *so far as mere money is concerned*, out of the service than in it. The additional compensation which binds so many men of high integrity and more than ordinary accomplishments to the navy, consists of the *distinction of holding a commission in an honorable profession* under Government, and also of the *permanency of the position.* Hitherto, "Jack Tar" has shared the conditions of short pay and hard knocks with his officers; but the two elements of distinction and permanency have formed no part of his lot or expectations. The natural result has been, as already stated, to draw into the service a class of men who can aspire to nothing higher, and who can never be depended upon to do their duty, either in peace or war, without a severity of discipline that is unworthy of a free and high-spirited people, and that is disgusting to the officers who are obliged to enforce it. Of course a few exceptions are to be found in every ship's company; but the rule is so general that it is always impossible to find a sufficient number of proper men to fill all the petty officers' billets allowed by regulation. It is even doubtful if there exist enough American seamen to man our vessels of war, let the advantages of the position be what they may. It is, therefore, necessary to commence *ab initio*, and to train them up from boyhood; and at the same time, in order to secure the right sort of *materiel*, it is simply requisite that the two conditions already mentioned should be made the reward of those boys who show themselves worthy to be reckoned among the permanent defenders of the country.

Let there be received into the service each year two, three or four "naval apprentices" from each Congressional District, according to the wants of the service—making due allowance for deaths and dismissals. Let these boys be from 14 to 16 years of age; and let them be selected, upon the recommendation of the Representative, from among his actual constituency. And, of course, let them be subjected to the usual physical examination by the surgeon on entering, in like manner as both officers and men are at present. Let them be well instructed in their duties during their minority; and on arriving at the age of 21, if they can pass a sufficient professional examination, and if they can produce certificates of good conduct from their commanding officers, let them receive appointments from the Secretary of the Navy as "third class United States seamen;" and let them be promoted successively to second and first class seamen, as vacancies occur, or according to some specified rules. Let these "appointments" be held upon precisely the same terms as the officers now hold their commissions—nominally "during the pleasure" of the appointing power, but really for life, or during good behavior. If the pay of these several "classes" were fixed respectively at fifteen, seventeen and nineteen dollars a month, it would be found quite sufficient, when coupled with the distinction and permanence of the position. A court-martial should be competent to deprive a seaman of his appointment; and he, again, should be at liberty to resign it whenever within the limits of the United States—as is now the case with an officer. And a "leave of absence," upon reduced pay, granted at the expiration of a cruise, would complete the parallelism of circumstances between the conditions of officer and man.

At the same time every officer must know some few seamen, already in the service, and who have been in it for many years, thorough Americans by birth and feeling, sober, industrious, orderly, and competent in every way to the discharge of their duties,—who, being appointed at once, would form a good and respectable nucleus around which to gather the splendid body of seamen that would be created by the adoption of such a system as is here proposed; until, at the expiration of twenty or twenty-five years, we would have such a navy as has never been seen in the world,—a navy that would be invincible against double its own number of men, taken from the present class of man-o'-war's men,—a navy, the command of which would be doubly honorable to the officer, and the tone of which would reflect lustre upon the country in every part of the world. Nor should it be overlooked that, by recruiting from every Congressional district, so as eventually to get the entire 8,500 seamen (allowed by law) from every portion of the Union, the navy would become really a *national* institution, and an interest would be created in it, throughout the land, among a class of our population, who now scarcely know, or seldom think of, the existence of such a service.

Thus would the condition of the seaman become strictly analogous to that of the officer,—differing only in degree, and proportioned to the requirements in either case. Promotions from the ranks, to fill all the positions of petty officers and warrant officers would naturally follow, as a matter of course; and many would be tempted to resign by offers of command in the merchant-service. And when the advantages of the position came to be fully understood, the competition would be as great as it is now for that of midshipman.

It cannot be too strongly represented, however, that the whole work of so reörganizing the navy should be one of *years*; and that, when completed it should present a complete gradation in point of age and rank. The few who would escape the accidents and exposures of a seaman's life, and attain to old age and incapacity for further service afloat, would be barely enough to work in the riggers' and gunners' lofts, to perform the police-duty of our several navy-yards, and to compose the permanent crews of our Receiving-ships; so that the number of absolute pensioners upon the Government (at the Naval Asylum) would be less than it is at present.

N—— S U—— T G——W.

THE TYROLESE AND THE WAR.

Tramp Through the Tyrol—Wounded Soldiers—Their Yarns about the War—Austrian Victory of Solferino—Prowess of the Young Emperor—Liebig's Accident—Death of Baedecker, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEIDELBERG, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

There is no place where less is known about the position of Italy and Austria than *in* Italy and Austria. I have been traveling in Salzburg, Tyrol and Venetia for the last two months, and could nowhere find political news of the countries in which I was. Such a mass of rumors and fears as agitate the population of those regions is no source from which to obtain truth. But some things may be learned by a pedestrian, walking, eating, sleeping, among the people; talking with them in their own language, and gaining their confidence. And it may be of interest to your readers to know what the Tyrolese *say* of the war, of the Government, of the future.

The hospitals and, in some cases, the churches and private houses of Tyrol are full of wounded soldiers. Their health promised to improve at the beginning of the Summer, but the warm weather has had a fearful effect; and I hear from a gentleman, who should be good authority, that thousands of them will certainly die of the dreadful, slow Italian fever. I have seen them often, sitting, weak and yellow, on the sunny side of the street, or creeping about on warm days, with Death written in their weather-beaten faces too clearly to be misunderstood. A physician in our party recognized them at once as hopeless cases—doomed to a slow but sure death.

Through these Invalides, the people have heard all sorts of stories, true and false, about the occurrences of the war. You may imagine what new shapes Magenta and Solferino assume, when the tale has been handed through a half-dozen such mediums. It was hard for the natives to understand why the great *Austrian victory* of Solferino—as it was announced to them—should have been followed by the surrender of Lombardy. The heroic deeds performed by the young Emperor in that battle, according to their accounts, by far eclipse the equally apocryphal exploits of NAPOLEON on the same occasion. According to the accounts which a Tyrolese shipmaster (on the Lago di Garda,) who "was there himself," gave me, the intrepid FRANZ rushed into the thickest of the fight, had his horse shot under him, fought at the head of his men, two hours, on foot, and *in cog.*; and finally only escaped being taken a prisoner by *hiding under a bush* till the enemy had passed by, when he found his way, through darkness and storm, back to his head-quarters. I was overjoyed to find such a choice morsel for the readers of the TIMES; but on making inquiries in the immediate neighborhood of Solferino, I found that the Emperor kept carefully out of harm's way all the while; and when he heard that the battle was lost, ordered a general (and, as it proved, disastrous) retreat, and rode himself, post-haste, to Verona; getting thoroughly soaked by a thunder storm on the way. This is a specimen of the stories with which the soldiers stuff the people. And, it being quite impossible to account for things in any other way, the loyal mountaineers have made up their minds that *somebody* has been a traitor—probably GYULAI, or—they don't know who!

The loyalty of the Tyrolese is one of the apparent anomalies of the age. And yet, the reasons for it, when once given, are amply sufficient to explain it. In the first place, they are superstitiously Catholic, and their priests are the creatures of the Government. Secondly, they are petted and favored with exemption from many irksome police regulations, which, in other parts of Austria are such a burden. Then their hate and contempt for the Italians are fanned by the Government, and their pride as a yet unconquered people joins with their habits of loyalty to keep them still in the old path.

Finally, however, and most important of all, I have never found among the Tryolese that poetic and romantic adherence to the Hapsburg House which I have heard and read about. To one who avows himself an American they talk very freely; and I have found before now the rankest democracy lurking under the shadow of a broad-brimmed hat. There is universal curiosity and wonderful ignorance among them on the subject of America. I was often asked such questions as these: "Why are you not *black?*" "Did you come all the way from America on foot?" "Do they have kings there—or what?" "Is there any beer or wine there?" "What language do the Americans talk?" "Did you ever see any mountains before you came to Tyrol?" &c., &c.

They are attached to old forms and usages—they cling, like all mountaineers, to the customs of their fathers—but they do not speak with respect or love of their rulers. The Emperor, they say, is brave, but quite incapable of governing—the soldiers are a curse and burden to the land—the officers are universally hated, &c. And yet the Tyrolese volunteered to defend their own borders, and won at the Stilfser Joch, or Stelvio Pass, in July, the only decided victory which Austria can claim, in the whole course of the war. I have heard from the lips of witnesses, the descriptions of the horrors attendant on Solferino, and other great battles of the war; but such slaughter as that of the Stilfser Joch exceeds them all. I have never seen a full account of this affair in print; my own brief description is derived (through a friend) from the Lieutenant-Colonel who commanded the Tyrolese, and who was stationed on the heights afterwards, until the 27th of August, when the snow drove him down. According to him, five hundred Tyrolese (among them about fifty of the celebrated "Kaiserjägers") were posted among the rocks of the Stelvio, in an absolutely impregnable position; and the road below was commanded by cannon. About five thousand Italians, partly formed of GARIBALDI's corps, assailed the pass; and, finding it impossible without artillery to force the road, undertook to scale the steep ascent on either side. The strife which ensued was no battle of marches or manœuvres: the Tyrolese marksmen sat secure behind the rocks, and every living thing—head, or hand, or shoulder—that showed itself, was instantly pierced with a bullet. Their motto, "*Every shot, a man!*" was bloodily written that day! For hours the unequal strife continued; but Italian enthusiasm and bravery could not avail; and the repulse was followed by a route of the Sardinians, who were followed, and still more fearfully massacred by the Tyrolese.

The steamer sunk by GARIBALDI on the Lago di Garda is now in process of being raised. The Government workmen, with their usual acuteness, are trying to pull her out by the nozzle! They have already been nearly three months at work in hauling this small steamer, of a couple hundred tons, from water about two fathoms deep! When I saw her about six feet of the bow were (at last!) out of water!

I add a scrap or two of general interest before closing. When I was in Munich, a couple of days ago, attending the great "October fest," I took occasion to inquire about the condition of LIEBIG, of whose unfortunate mishap you have probably heard. It is now several weeks since he split his knee-pan, and he must not yet stir the limb. He was brought to Munich about a fortnight ago, and has been since lying in his own house. His son-in-law, who is Professor of Medicine at the University of Würzburg, is trying a new treatment with him. The injured leg, for some distance above and below the knee, has been encased in a *plaster cast*, which was molded on it, and prevents all motion, voluntary or involuntary contraction of the muscles, &c., which is in this class of cases so especially dangerous.

One is a little opposed to having experiments tried on such valuable lives. I couldn't help thinking of HAYDEN, the British painter, (*n'est ce pas?*) who nearly killed a splendid Irishman by trying to get a cast of his whole body, and only saved the man by smashing the cast. However, the doctors seem to be as hopeful as they are interested in this case. He will be confined many weeks more, it is feared, and those who know how constantly LIEBIG took his evening walks with his cigar, can understand how tedious this confinement is to him.

The death of KARL BAEDECKER, the enterprising and talented hand-book editor, in Coblenz, is certainly a calamity. His *Guide-book to Germany and Austria* was a model of fullness and condensation, of practical usefulness and just appreciation. In many respects it was superior to MURRAY's more voluminous description; and its unapproachable excellence, as compared with any other rival, I have had occasion very lately abundantly to test. Mr. BAEDECKER was at work on further publications of the same kind, and a new edition of the *Guide-book*, when he was interrupted by death. He is justly mourned as one who was excellent in a by no means easy vocation. And none but the dishonest inn-keepers, whose terror he was, will fail to regret his untimely death.

R. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

The Successorship to Senator Broderick—Failure of Mail Contractors—A Devotee Fined for His Piety—Free Lovers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 10, 1859.

GOV. WELLER has announced his present determination not to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. BRODERICK. In answer to a letter embodying a wish that a Senatorial appointment may be made, in order that some person from this State may announce in Congress Mr. BRODERICK's death, and pay a suitable tribute to his memory, GOV. WELLER replies as follows:

My present impression is, that the public interest will not suffer if I leave the whole matter with the Legislature. As the next session will be a long one, very little, if any, business of importance will be transacted before the month of February. If Mr. BRODERICK's death be not previously announced, I have no doubt the Legislature will select a Senator who can and will make the announcement in fit and appropriate terms.

It is suggested by the *Bulletin* that if the Governor should change his mind, and conclude to make an appointment, it would be a gracious act on his part to lay aside partisan prejudice for the nonce, and select some good and honorable Douglas Democrat. Such a tribute to the sentiments of the late Senator's political associates, who, while sound Democrats, are honestly opposed to the Administration, would be exceedingly grateful, and do much to soften partisan asperities, while, at the same time, it would put nobody in the seat who could possibly maintain it in view of the party character of the Legislature elect.

Col. SAM. W. INGE has authorized the announcement that he is not, and has not been, an applicant for appointment to the United States Senate to fill Mr. BRODERICK's vacancy, although he *is* a candidate before the Legislature for that place.

CHORPENNING & Co., contractors for carrying the mail between Placerville, California, and Salt Lake City, are stated to have become so embarrassed that, to protect themselves, their creditors have been forced to attach the stock on the road. Some 24 of their horses were accordingly taken into Placerville on the 6th October. It is said, however, that the stock will be again placed on the route and the line run as heretofore. Several passengers for Genoa and for Salt Lake were waiting, on 5th October, for passage. This result was predicted months ago, as the business of the line has not been successfully managed since the road was first stocked. It is rumored that agents of SMOOT, RUSSELL & Co., who now own the line and mail contract between St. Joseph, Mo., and Salt Lake, will purchase the Chorpenning contract, and perform the service, and give us an overland mail *viâ* the Salt Lake route in from 18 to 20 days, if Congress will pay for it.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, who is in a position to speak by the card, says that Hon. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBIN leaves for the East on the steamer of the 20th. He will attend to the settlement of Mr. BRODERICK's affairs in Washington and New-York. In case FORNEY is not a candidate for Clerk of the next House, MCKIBBIN's friends will present his name for that position.

A singular case has arisen in one of our courts, which is calculated to excite a good deal of interest, especially among the Hebrews in the United States. On Saturday last, in Judge HAGAR's Court, (a State District tribunal,) a Jury were to return a verdict; but it appears that JULIUS LEVY, one of the jurors, was absent. He was sent for and found at one of the Jewish synagogues; but, on being asked to come to court, he refused to do so, on the ground that it was the Day of Atonement, the most important in his religion, and he could not conscientiously allow any business to interfere with it, and positively refused to attend till Monday morning. The Court, thereupon, ordered the Sheriff to see that he was compelled to come, and ordered that the *posse comitatus* should, if necessary, be called into requisition. The Sheriff again proceeded to the synagogue for the purpose of taking Mr. LEVY, but finding him at his devotions, would not disturb him, and returned to Court with the statement that the man could not be found. The Court thereupon fined Mr. LEVY $500 for contempt. A motion was subsequently made to remit the fine; but this the Judge would not at first allow. He said that a Christian was compelled to render a verdict on Sunday, and no member of any sect could be allowed any greater privileges, whatever the occasion might be. He, however, afterwards remitted the fine, and said he would hear Mr. LEVY's excuse on Monday morning. This morning he reduced the fine to $250, and ordered Mr. LEVY to stand committed until the fine shall be paid. The event has caused no little conversation among our Jewish population, who will aid Mr. LEVY in resisting the collection of the fine to the last extremity.

Quite a hegira of Free Lovers from our city occurred on Saturday last. The society, it appears, has existed over a year. They had a constitution and by-laws, and are supposed to have numbered about 20 persons, male and female. For some time, they contemplated making a settlement in California; but, finding this State too moral for their peculiar tenets, determined to leave California for a more congenial clime. It might have been supposed that they would have gone to Mormondom; but Mormon ideas, bad as they are, were not exactly the thing, and accordingly the Free Lovers have taken passage for some place in Central America. They sailed on Saturday in the schooner *San Diego*.

A. Mr. LEWELLING, a well-to-do farmer of Alameda County, who lately sold his fine farm in that county to Gov. WELLER, did so for the purpose of furnishing funds for this hegira of the Free Lovers, and the commencement of a colony under the hot sun of the tropics, where it is to be presumed that the doctrine will thrive better than in more temperate latitudes.

Another circumstance connected with the affair is the fact that an application was made to the Chief of Police on Friday, by an apparently respectable looking elderly man, stating that his daughter, who is fourteen years of age, was missing and probably abducted by some one. The Chief of course felt his sympathies enlisted; but detailed an officer to investigate the matter, and took such other means as were calculated to restore the absent daughter to her bereaved parent. On investigation, however, it was discovered that Mr. BROOKS had taken passage in the schooner *San Diego* with his family; and that the girl, instead of having been abducted, had voluntarily left the house of her parents, and absolutely refused to go with them in the vessel. The girl, indeed, was so averse to the Central American project that she declared to certain ladies of this city, who have taken an interest in her, that she would rather commit suicide than go. After hearing these statements, the Chief advised Mr. BROOKS to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* for his daughter, and that person left the police office, apparently with the resolution of following the advice.

ROBERT RANKIN, a well-known and respectable lawyer of this city, died last evening, at 6 o'clock. He was a gentleman of fine education and abilities. He was a native of New-York, aged 38 years, and had been in practice here since 1851. The various Courts in the city adjourned, to-day, out of respect to his memory.

ISAAC MOTT, of Mottsville, met with a severe accident on the 18th September, at King's ranch, Eagle Valley While working a threshing-machine, the belt broke, and, in attempting to stop the machine, one of the wheels burst, a piece of which struck him upon the head, fracturing the skull. Dr. KING performed an operation upon him, and the patient was alive at last accounts.

THE TRADE OF CALIFORNIA.

The *Alta California* has published an interesting and valuable table of statistics relative to the commerce of San Francisco for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859, from which we collate the following:

TREASURE SHIPMENTS,

By steamers, for the nine months ending Sept. 30.

To New-York	$29,683,709 00
To England	3,838,162 87
To Panama	218,649 28
To New-Orleans	216,000 00
Total steamer shipm'ts for 9 m'ths, 1859	$33,956,521 15
Total steamer shipm'ts for 9 m'ths, 1858	33,186,599 69
Increase, 1859	$769,921 46

Shipments of Treasure in Coin, Bars, Dust &c., by sail-vessels, from the Port of San Francisco for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859:

To China	$2,685,915 32
To Honolulu	107,340 00
To East Indies	22,200 00
To Japan	34,000 00
Total by sail-vessels, 1859	$2,849,455 32
Total by sail-vessels, 1858	1,567,122 54
Increase for nine months in 1859	$1,282,332 78
Total steamer shipments for nine months	33,956,521 15
Total sail-vessel shipments for nine mo's	2,849,455 32
Grand total exp'ts three-quarters in 1859	$36,805,976 47
Grand total exp'ts three-quarters in 1858	34,753,772 23
Excess for three-quarters in 1859	$2,052,204 24

The imports of treasure for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859, were as follows:

From Mexico	$1,860,452 48
From Chili	14,852 00
From Australia	4,885 00
From Sandwich Islands	17,380 07
Total for three-quarters, 1859	$1,887,569 55
Total for three-quarters, 1858	2,280,512 49
Excess in favor of 1858	382,942 94

FREIGHT TABLE.

Amount of freight money payable on the cargoes arrived at the Port of San Francisco during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859:

Amount paid for freight from		Amount paid for freight from	
New-York	$1,765,955 96	China	$225,377 14
Baltimore	42,714 06	East Indies	124,925 00
Boston	760,974 72	England	218,389 50
Philadelphia	22,600 83	France	124,173 78
New-Orleans	9,000 00	Hamburg	38,400 00
Newcastle, Me.	2,680 00	Mexico	63,910 80
Australia and N. S. Wales	56,910 60	Peru	11,885 60
Brazil	29,588 00	Russian Asia and N.W. Poss	32,560 00
Br. Columbia	4,901 00	Sandw'h Isl'ds	22,181 01
Cent'l America	12,500 00	Society Isl'ds	45,222 00
Chili	27,457 00		

Total for three-quarters of 1859	$3,642,307 00
Total for three-quarters of 1858	2,594,713 00
Excess for three-quarters of 1859	$1,047,594 00

Here we have the enormous amount of $3,642,307 in freight money paid at San Francisco during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859; and this list does not include the business of the steamers from Panama and Nicaragua, or that between San Francisco and British Columbia.

FROM KANSAS.

The Campaign—The Senatorship—Personal Sketches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

The political cauldron bids fair to be thoroughly stirred for the next two months. We have now before us the election of a delegate to Congress on the 8th proximo; also county officers and a Territorial Legislature at the same time. Then a separate campaign is in progress for the State organization under the Wyandotte Constitution, and that election comes off in January. Both parties have full tickets before the people, although the Democrats opposed the Constitution in every possible way. Nothing was left undone to secure the defeat of that instrument, but the people have declared, two to one, in favor of it. The Democrats have put the President's favorite, SAMUEL MEDARY, at the head of their ticket, and the Convention that nominated him was composed largely of Federal office-holders. Not less than *twenty* were on the ground to oppose every measure that leaned in any degree towards a liberal policy, or favored Senator DOUGLAS. A Republican victory will be easy under such circumstances. Already some are returning to the Republican ranks, who, for the last year, have acted with the Democrats. This is especially true in Leavenworth County, where they have nominated for the Territorial Legislature some of the worst men—characters that fought against the Free-State cause in '56.

The question of the choice of United States Senators, under the new Constitution, is being agitated in every corner of Kansas. By a kind of mutual concession, one is expected to be taken from the north side of the Kaw River, and the other from the south side. On the north, the candidates are Gen. S. C. POMEROY, H. J. ADAMS, J. C. VAUGHN, and M. J. PARROT, our present Delegate. On the South side, are J. M. WINCHELL, J. H. LANE, and F. P. STANTON. As to the chances of the candidates on the north, I have but limited knowledge, and will not prophecy. Mr. WINCHELL is a new nomination, and the first public announcement of his being a candidate for that position will appear in next week's Lawrence *Republican*. He is generally popular, and represents what has been called the *radical* wing of our party. He is an untiring worker, and a skillful political manager. With such a competitor as Gen. LANE, his chances are very fair.

Gen. LANE is one of the peculiar products of the country. He probably has no superior for wiry, physical endurance, or for art and cunning in his method of securing political ends. For this, he will sacrifice honor, principle, or anything he owns or can promise another. He is a perfect example of an unscrupulous demagogue. His success, therefore, depends in a great measure upon the integrity and virtue of the people.

GOV. STANTON has taken the stump for the Republican platform and the Republican candidates, under the Wyandot Constitution. He is undoubtedly sincere in his hostility to the Administration, and gives them some heavy blows when he speaks of the Lecompton fraud. But the idea of rewarding so new a convert is not congenial to our party. The "old guard" must be taken care of first. If STANTON continues faithful in well-doing until *the next* term, his chances will be good. As it is, he has not a good prospect of election this year. He made a very able speech here last night, and was well received.

DR. A. DANFORD, of Linn County, will also make some effort to get the Senatorial office, but he can hardly carry his own county. He, too, requires a few years of probation. Judging from the past, we must believe the people will act wisely when the hour comes.

RANDOLPH.

MATTERS IN RHODE ISLAND.

Teachers' Convention—The Question of the Bible in the Public Schools—A Railroad Project at Newport.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

The sessions of the State Teachers' Convention, which have just been concluded, have been the means of much instruction and of diffusing a great deal of valuable information on the many subjects which were discussed. The Convention occupid four days, and the exercises consisted in drilling in mathematics, geography, music, philosophy and other branches, lectures on "Education in Europe," "The Allurements held out to Teachers," "Christianity and the Arts," and the "Bible in the Schools." This last-named lecture seemed to enlist the interest of every one who heard it. The views promulgated were a defence of the system "which for two hundred years has existed, and under which the nation has grown and prospered." Mr. MURRAY ably argued the question, and defended it on the ground that the Bible was the corner-stone of our liberties, and that allowing it to be removed to give place to something else, would be conceding the point, that it contained something objectionable, thus smoothing the way for the sure advancement of the Romish Church. His address was elaborate and cautious, and vindicated strongly the rights of Americans to maintain the Bible in their system of education.

GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., of Boston, who has many times observed the forms and working of the European systems of education, put forth his views on this subject in a subsequent discourse. He favored more charity and liberality, and believed that it was an easy matter to quench the fire of sectarianism if we would but *abolish the Bible*, and in lieu substitute a "volume of Scriptural Extracts of moral injunctions," avoiding the passages which would create animosity. He cited Ireland as the example where this course was beneficially adopted. Now the people of Rhode Island have no idea of banishing the Bible from the schools under any consideration. The opinions of Mr. SUMNER, while they are valuable on account of being obtained by much experience in observation, and coming from a man learned and well-read, cannot be applied with wisdom to the institutions of a Republic where there exists an ever-ready priestcraft to take advantage of every opportunity to plant their foothold firmer and deeper. And even in this State, where the conscience was considered inviolate, and all religious sects were to be permitted to be free in their peculiar forms of doctrine and worship, the people will never, I can safely say, allow the Bible to be subverted to give place to a book which shall contain particular passages agreeable to the views of a particular sect.

The projected railroad from Newport to Fall River, to connect with the Old Colony Road to Boston, is meeting with encouragement from the people, and will be supported by the Old Colony Railroad. It is designed to connect the famous watering-place with Fall River and with the city subsequently, by a broad-gauge road. This company desire a charter from the Legislature of this State, the right of way from Newport to the end of the island, and a grant of the cove of water at Newport, which they propose to fill up and build upon it a dépôt. Hardly has this project obtained notoriety before a line of propellers is suggested, to be run in connection with the road. This, certainly, is rapid strides for the indolent Newporters to take. It is commendable, and "a consummation devoutly to be wished for," that their enterprise may be successfully carried out, and the spirit perpetuated. Speaking of Newport, I am informed that Mr. BARREDA, formerly the Agent of the Peruvian Government for the sale of guano, is now building a beautiful private residence, to be completed the next Summer. The building is of fine brick, with facing of New-Jersey freestone, and the whole, when completed, with lodge and stables, including the cost of the land, will be $100,000. The site consists of eight and one-half acres, valued at $2,950 per acre.

The President has recently appointed JOHN D. AUSTIN, Esq., of this city, to the vacant post of Surveyor of Customs at this port. The position was formerly filled by WM. C. BARKER, Esq., who died a few weeks ago, much honored as a citizen in public and private capacity. Mr. AUSTIN has long been identified with the Administration party, and labored with fidelity in advancing the great "Democratic organization." He is a popular man with all parties, and his elevation to this office will be for the general good.

A few days ago the brig *Pizarro*, of New-York, Capt. WARD, arrived here from the South, and reported that a young negro had secreted himself on board at Mobile, and was only discovered when three days out. The fellow seemed glad to see daylight, and the captain set him at work at the pumps. He found this "tough work," to use an applicable phrase, and concluded that if such was to be his fate during his flight for freedom, that it was a pretty dearly-earned result. The fellow begged to be sent back to his old home, which the captain consented to do, and put him aboard a pilot-boat bound for Mobile. He had recognized him as a porter in an apothecary store, and supposed that he intended to have "kept dark" until a profitable opportunity presented itself on their arrival for escape. He says he was a right smart nigger, and would bring a thousand any day.

Yesterday was a military day in Providence. The National Cadets celebrated their sixty-first anniversary by a festival in the evening, at which speeches and sentiments were made and drank.

HIPPARCHUS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Letter from Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

WETUMPKA, (Ala.,) Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859.

HON. J. M. HUDGINS—*My Dear Sir:* On yesterday a friend handed me the Bellefonte *Era* of the 20th inst., in which I find your letter of the 11th of this month. This was the first intimation I had of your having addressed me—I mention this to account for what might be regarded as a delay in answering.

I have received but one letter asking my opinions, and that, of a confidential character, from an intimate friend, which was promptly answered; with this exception, and that of the anonymous article to which you refer, no one has called on me for an expression of my views. I have no opinions on public questions that I am not willing to avow when called on by my constituents. I have not, at any time, withheld them or desired others to do so, and have frequently expressed them in conversation.

You allude to the fact that it is alleged that the *Confederation* reflects my political sentiments. The editors of that paper are my personal friends, yet it is but just to them, as well as myself, to state that neither the *Confederation* nor any other paper expresses exactly my views, nor have I any organ. With these prefatory remarks, I proceed, with pleasure, to answer your questions.

First—I believe if the Democratic Party succeeds in electing its candidate for the Presidency in 1860, that *all reasonable protection to Slavery in the Territories will be given by it.* Whatever protection we have heretofore had has been given by Southern votes aided by the sound Democrats of the North, and, judging the future by the past, all the protection we can hope for hereafter from any party in the Free States will be from the Democratic Party.

In answer to your third question, Mr. DOUGLAS avows himself a Democrat, and expresses an intention to coöperate with the Democratic Party as he has heretofore done. From these expressions of his views we must conclude that he is a Democrat, although differing widely, as he does, from the great body of the Democratic Party upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and questions arising in connection therewith.

Fourth—It is well known among those who are conversant with my opinions, that Mr. DOUGLAS is not my choice for the Presidency, and that I do not desire his nomination. In conformity with previous usage, the Democratic Party of the different States are holding primary meetings for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Convention. I have no doubt that our State will send delegates whose patriotism will forbid them to sanction any platform that does not secure to our section all their rights, as well as justice to every portion of the Union, and who will agree to the nomination of no one who is not of acknowledged fidelity. I regard this as the safest and most prudent policy, at a time when it is so important to secure that harmony of action so essential to success in the coming contest with the Black Republicans, a party whose success will bring dire calamities upon the country. Prematurely to commit ourselves against any individual whose name may be brought before the Convention, would authorize the friends of each similarly to commit themselves, and thus, instead of promoting harmony, we should engender great bitterness of feeling, create confusion in our ranks, endanger success, and, in all probability, make us an easy prey to the Opposition. Should we be disappointed in our reasonable expectation of a sound platform as well as a sound candidate, it will be ample time then for the people of the State, through their own Convention or otherwise, to pursue such a policy as they may deem proper to protect their honor and their rights. I entertain though an abiding faith that the party will, as heretofore, harmonize both as to their platform and their candidate. No one can close his eyes to the fact that the next contest is to be between a Black Republican and the nominee of the Charleston Convention. In such a contest, *I expect to vote for the nominee.*

My preceding answer is a reply to your fifth question.

Your second and sixth embrace nearly the same subject matter; I therefore answer them together. I am unqualifiedly opposed to squatter sovereignty, as my antecedents and record will conclusively show. The people of a Territory, until they meet in convention, preparatory to admission as a State, have no power to exclude Slavery through the territorial legislature or otherwise. Congress has no such power. The territorial legislatures derive all their powers from Congress, and it is impossible that Congress should delegate powers which it does not possess.

In relation to *intervention for the protection of slave property in the Territories, I entertain no doubt either as to the power or duty of Congress.* The Constitution is obligatory on every department of the Government. When rights are conferred or recognized, either expressly or by implication, it was intended that those rights should be enjoyed and protected, and if legislation is necessary to their full enjoyment and protection, it is the plain duty of Congress to afford such protection by the enactment of laws which will accomplish that end. In other words, we have the right to hold slaves as property in the Territories of the United States. It is the duty of the Government to sustain this right to its full extent, and if congressional intervention is necessary for this purpose, it is the duty of Congress to act. Its failure to act whenever its action is essential to secure to the citizen of the Territory the full enjoyment of his property, slave or otherwise, would be equally a dereliction of duty, as the failure of a State Legislature to pass laws for the protection of the property of the citizen within the State.

The rights of the South should, if possible, be maintained in the Union, and until all reasonable hope of doing this is destroyed, then, and not until then, am I in favor of resorting to the last remedy. Whatever is the ultimate destiny of this great Confederacy, I feel assured that it is not to be dissolved except upon some great practical question directly involving the constitutional rights and immediately affecting great interests of one section. Should its severance be attempted on any other issue than one of this character, the attempt will not only bring with it defeat, but by the distraction and division it will engender among ourselves, will inspire our enemies with confidence, and thus diminish our power hereafter successfully to meet and resist aggression. Looking to the geographical limits of the United States, it is not probable that during the next Administration any territorial question will arise in which the South has such an interest as will require the intervention of Congress for her protection, and until that question is directly presented I am not in favor of any course which may arm the Black Republicans with the power and resources of the Government, or which will render us less prepared to meet an issue which the future may present. If this question should hereafter be presented in the shape of a practical issue, and the South should be excluded from territory adapted to the wants and necessities of her condition, by the refusal of the North to fulfill the obligations of the Constitution, I should regard this as evincing an unmistakable intention on the part of the dominant section to deny us our rights, and, when such a demonstration is once clearly made, we would but invite further aggression were we to hesitate to resort to such action and remedies as would vindicate our honor and provide for our own safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

A Card from the Counsel of Mr. Chas. Gould.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

At the request of Mr. CHARLES GOULD, the undersigned, his counsel in the matter of a charge of perjury preferred against him by ALLEN M. SHERMAN, state that we have examined a "communication" signed "A. M. SHERMAN" which appeared in the *Evening Express* of last evening this morning and this evening, in respect to a complaint of perjury made by Mr. SHERMAN against Mr. GOULD before Justice CONNOLLY, and dismissed upon the papers on which it was founded. We deem it but justice to Mr. GOULD, to correct the misrepresentations which that communication makes of our conduct as his counsel upon that occasion.

Mr. SHERMAN suppresses the fact, that the principal ground upon which we objected to the affidavits was, that they did not even allege that an essential ingredient of the charge existed.

It is strongly insinuated by Mr. SHERMAN that we conceded, or, at least, did not deny the truth of the charge; and to give point to this insinuation, our names are introduced, and the insinuation is garnished by italics. The truth is, that neither by implications nor by silence, did we give any countenance to the idea that the charge had any foundation; for the reason that we had not then, as we have not now, the least doubt that it was not only utterly groundless, but frivolous and even ridiculous. One of us, Mr. TILDEN, was counsel for the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company in the suit of SHERMAN and others, in which the answer of that corporation, verified by Mr. GOULD, was made. The material allegations complained of—the verification of which by Mr. GOULD was the occasion of this charge—were made on information and belief, Mr. SHERMAN's affidavit to the contrary notwithstanding. The other allegations were derived mainly from entries in the books of the Company, made under the administration of SHERMAN and MEHAFFY; and the residue from persons who were officers of the Company during that period.

The facts were carefully investigated and the conclusions from those facts stated without exaggeration.

It should be noted too that, with one exception, all these facts had twice been previously stated in pleadings of the Company, and verified by other officers.

Even if their essential accuracy can be impeached, or the conclusions deduced from them shaken, which we do not believe, verifications by Mr. GOULD, of pleading containing them, in an action to which they were pertinent, and in pursuance of his official duty, could not furnish the slightest ground for the charge made against him, or rescue that charge from the character of being not only false but malignant.

S. J. TILDEN,
A. OAKEY-HALL.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Jacob Frick, formerly editor of the *American Sentinel*, in Philadelphia, died at Germantown, Penn., Nov. 1, aged 77. He held at different periods a number of important offices in Philadelphia. The *Bulletin* says: "The death of Mr. Frick narrows the circle of the gentlemen connected with the Press of half-a-century ago. When Mr. John Binns established the *Democratic Press*, in this city, in 1805, Dr. Frick was the book-keeper of the establishment. Mr. Binns survives, and also Mr. Peter Hay, Mr. Wm. J. Duane and Mr. James Peacock, who were Dr. Frick's cotemporaries in the Press of that and subsequent dates."

PERSONAL.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* has the following paragraph concerning Mr. Paul Morphy: "At the Atheneum, yesterday, Mr. Montgomery had just taken his seat to play, but a question of chess etiquette arose which prevented the game. Mr. Montgomery thought that his reputation is such that he was entitled to play without receiving odds, and Mr. Morphy has made it a rule since his return from Europe not to play an even game. So, unless some mode of adjusting the matter is devised, Mr. Morphy will not play, during his present visit to Philadelphia, with one of the strongest players in the country. After the failure of a contest between these gentlemen, Mr. Morphy played two more games with Mr. Thomas, giving him the odds of pawn and move, both of which he won.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* says: "Lieut. Coppie, one of old Ossawottamie Brown's men, is a young Quaker, from the Springdale neighborhood, in Cedar County, Iowa, where old Brown himself was quartered for several weeks in the Summer of 1858, with a number of runaway slaves. We doubt very much, however, whether the staid Quakers of Springdale approve the rash doings of Brown and Coppie at Harper's Ferry."

Hon. A. H. Bullock declines a reëlection as Mayor of Worcester, Mass. The *Transcript* observes "that with the generosity that has always marked his course, he gives the city the sum of $1,000, the annual income of which is to be appropriated for the encouragement of merit in scholarship and deportment in both sexes in our High School."

Cardinal Wiseman has been suffering lately from a spasmodic affection which at first inspired considerable alarm. The prompt measures adopted by his medical attendants, however, have produced beneficial results, but his advisers recommend perfect rest from official duties at present.

Lieut.-Gov. Trask has recovered from the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company a verdict of $6,500 damages for the loss of buildings in Sprinfield, directly alongside of the railroad, which were destroyed by fire in April last.

Hon. Ira Perley, of Concord, N. H., has accepted the invitation of the Alumni of Dartmouth to deliver an eulogy on the late Rufus Choate, at the annual Commencement, July, 1860.

It is stated that Mr. Bailey, editor of the *Free South*, at Newport, Ky., intends to bring a suit for damages against all the parties engaged in the recent destruction of his establishment.

Lord Grosvenor left Salt Lake City on the 13th September for San Francisco, whence he will proceed to China.

Prof. Levrit is again tantalizing the inhabitants of Norwich with promises to "callaco" on a rope over the Shetucket River.

A letter received from Kentucky states that the health of Mr. Casey, the United States Treasurer, is gradually improving.

Naval.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the new sloop-of-war *Narragansett*:

"This vessel has been spoken of as a gun-boat, but she is in fact a second-class sloop-of-war of 930 tons. Her length between perpendiculars is 188 feet 6 inches, breadth of beam 31⅜ feet, and depth 14 feet, including 6 feet 2 inches height of between decks. She is of a very beautiful model with convex water lines, though concave below, and her forefoot is curved like that of a whaleboat. She has all her coals, 191 tons, and stores on board, and draws 11 feet of water. Her estimated displacement was 1,023 tons; but such was the excellent economy of her arrangements, that she exceeds that by over 100 tons. As may be seen by the weight of her armament, her destructive power is great, and as she is expected to steam fast, must prove an efficient vessel under certain circumstances. But, let it be borne in mind, that she is only an experiment. We understand, after her trial cruise, that she will be sent to the Coast of Africa, to look out for slavers."

Sporting News—Turf and Billiard Challenges.

The owners of *Pilot* have recently challenged *Ethan Allen* to trot a race for $2,500 a side, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; and the owners of *Miller's Damsel* also challenged *Ethan* to trot a race, he to go to wagon and the mare in harness, for $500 a side. Both of these challenges were declined by the owners of *Ethan*.

Mr. DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of this City, has challenged Mr. JOSEPH DEON, of Montreal, to a game of billiards, for $1,000 a side; the American four-ball carom game, 500 to 2,000 points up, and with balls 2⅜ inches in diameter.

A WHITE MAN LYNCHED IN LOUISIANA FOR STEALING NEGROES.—The Shreveport (La.) *Gazette* has the following account of the lynching of a white man who was arrested in New-Orleans for stealing negroes, and was taken to Shreveport:

"Our city has been infested for some time back with bands of thieves and murderers. Several of our citizens had lost their negroes, and no traces could be found of them. At last Mr. WM. HOWELL, of this place, lost a negro, and offered a reward for his recovery. The description of the negro reached the New-Orleans police, and they were on the lookout. They apprehended a white man, who was traveling under the name of DAVIS. He was trying to sell a negro answering to the description given of Mr. HOWELL's, and the police wrote on here of the facts of his apprehension. Two of our citizens went on to the city to recover the property, and bring the thief back to justice. They found the negro to be the missing one of Mr. HOWELL's, and the thief to be a man who has been living here for about a year back, under the name of ETHERINGTON. His real name is supposed to be HENRY; but his occupation has caused him to assume various aliases. He had also two more negroes with him, which he stole from Dr. CULBERTSON, of this parish. Yesterday morning they reached Shreveport from New Orleans. The rest of the facts are not fully known. ETHERINGTON, or HENRY, was discovered at daylight suspended by the neck from a tree in the suburbs of the town, quite dead, with his hands and feet chained. He had undoubtedly been lynched."

MURDER BY A BOY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Westchester (Pa.) *Record* gives the particulars of a brutal murder committed in West Nottingham township, Chester County, on Thursday last. The victim was a young girl between eight and nine years—and BENJAMIN REYBURN, the supposed perpetrator of the crime, is only sixteen years of age. The name of the murdered girl was SUSAN EMMA KIMBLE, who resided with her parents in Lower Oxford township, near the Lancaster County line. REYBURN was present at the examination; he was obstinate and taciturn, and appeared indisposed to give much satisfaction. In reply to various questions, he stated that while eating his dinner in the field, on the day of the murder, the girl, SUSAN EMMA came along where he was and spoke to him; that she then passed on, and he afterwards saw her in the road, near Twaddel and Keech's line, with her head down, walking around, (as if looking for nuts;) he says that he then plowed two rounds and looked for her again, when he saw her in the vicinity of the same place, and that was the last he saw of her. He was held to answer.

CAPTURE AND DEATH OF CUBAN BANDITS.—The local paper of Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba, comes to us with an exciting account of the death and capture of two noted bandits, who had long been the terror of the Southern part of the Island, waylaying travelers, and even venturing by night into populous villages. Their names were JOSE SANCHEZ, and JOSE GARCIA, otherwise RODRIGUEZ, but commonly known as "Pepe the outlaw." They were taken with arms in their hands and alive, but only by accident, by a party of troops who, being out after another band, came upon them suddenly and by chance in the mountains. At first they feigned quietly to submit, but watching their opportunity as the party were crossing a swolen river on their return, they overpowered their attendants, and for the moment it was believed had made good their escape. They were pursued, however, overtaken and shot; and their dead bodies were afterwards taken into Sancti-Spiritus, and exposed to the gaze of the populace, who are said to have rejoiced greatly at their deliverance.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

SOUTHERN CROPS.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has received accounts of the progress of the sugar and cotton crops. In the Lafayette Parish of this State the sugar-cane is yielding well. Cotton in the same Parish opens fast and yields largely. In the Parish of Feliciana the picking of cotton is progressing rapidly, and the yield is represented as quite large. In the Parish of St. Mary's the sugar yield will be very short, as the seed cane commenced spoiling at an early period of the season. The accounts from upper Tennessee report the cotton plant as small, but quite thickly stocked and early opened. In South Tennessee and North Mississippi the average is better than usual, the yield being full and the quality of the staple tolerably good. Late Texas advices describe heavy rains as having occurred in the western part of the State, which have injured the growing cotton very considerably.

LAW REPORTS.

The Old Police Cases.

The People ex rel., Patrick Murphy, vs. The Board of Police Commissioners.—This is the first of these noted cases which has as yet been before a Justice of the Circuit. The plaintiff in this case is one of the Wood and Russell appointees, and upon whose application an alternative *mandamus* was issued to the defendants, directing them to show cause why the plaintiff should not be recognized by them as a member of the Police force of the City, and entitled to pay as such officer.

In his writ of *mandamus*, it was stated and claimed that, at the time of the passage of the Metropolitan Police Act, and on the 13th day of April, 1857, he was a patrolman of the Police force of the City, and that by the passage of the said act he became a member of the Police of the Metropolitan Police District. To this writ the defendants put in a return denying the matters set forth therein, and taking issue with the plaintiffs on the facts. On that issues joined, as to whether or not the plaintiff *was* a member of the Police on the 15th of April, 1857, and at the time of the passage of the act referred to; the case now came on for trial before Justice SUTHERLAND, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The counsel for defendants thought the time remaining of the present term was too short to admit of a full and unembarrassed trial. The Court made the same suggestion.

Counsel for plaintiff was anxious to try the cause, and wished it set down for Wednesday next; but counsel opposed stated that they could not all be on hand at that time, some of them being otherwise engaged for that day.

Counsel for plaintiff thought the case should not be put over from time to time because a *half dozen* counsel on the other side could not *all* be present at any given time. The defendants ought to be satisfied with the same number of counsel employed by the plaintiff. His client could not afford a half dozen counsel—he had no public purse to pay out of; and besides, if the case was to be postponed until all counsel on the other side was entirely free to attend to it, it might as well be abandoned by the plaintiff at once.

Case finally set down for second Monday of November.

Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, D. D. Field, Wm. C. Noyes and Wm. M. Evarts for defendants; A. R. Dyett for plaintiff.

How Howe Sold Baker a Bakery.

RIGHT OF PURCHASER OF A BUSINESS TO USE THE SELLER'S NAME.

Benjamin F. Howe vs. James H. Searing.—This was a case involving the title to the good-will of the well-known "Howe's bakery," formerly located by the plaintiff at No. 432 Broadway. The case is now on appeal to the General Term of the Superior Court.

The complaint in the case stated that the plaintiff established the bakery in question, and that previous to 1852 he carried on the baking business at that place; that he is now carrying on the same business at No. 850 Broadway; that he assigned his lease of No. 432 Broadway in 1852 to one J. W. Baker, who assigned to defendant; that the defendant continues to use the name of "Howe's Bakery"—its "good will"—and with different modifications puts that name on his building, wagons, cards, &c.

The answer averred that plaintiff, when he assigned to Baker, Jan. 27, 1852, continued out of baking business till 28th of April, 1858, and then went into it at said No. 850 Broadway, by permission of Baker, and under restrictions.

That for $7,300 plaintiff assigned to Baker the lease, fixtures, horses, wagon, *and good will* of said business, and covenanted *that he would not engage, or in any manner be interested in the baking business*, in the City of New-York, without Baker's consent.

That on the 28th of April plaintiff and Baker entered into written agreement, by which Baker agreed to take off restriction; and reciting the previous agreement, and by which plaintiff agreed that he would not come below Bleecker-street, and would *not directly or indirectly interfere with the business carried on at said No. 432 Broadway, known as* "Howe's Bakery," etc.

That defendant has done nothing, used no name, nor carried on the business in any different way from what Baker did for *six years*—using same *signs*, billheads, tickets, wagons, &c.

On the trial Howe was put upon the stand and testified as follows, which will be of interest to many devourers of "bread and cakes" in the city: Before January, 1852, I was a baker at No. 432 Broadway, in the City of New-York; I had carried on that business for 25 years; gave it my personal attention all the time; I did a large business; a fairly successful business; made money all the time; I retired from business; my business was to the amount of about $50,000 a year; my customers were scattered all over the City and country; I sold out to Baker; the sale was in writing; paper now produced is that sale and assignment. Witness then testified that Baker soon put his (witness') name on the building in a manner which he (witness) thought Baker had no right to do; but he told Baker he might use that name until he had established his own in the business.

After six years Baker assigned to the defendant Searing; but before doing so he had, by a written agreement, granted Howe the privilege of again going into the business in the City, and limited him to that portion of it above Bleecker-street. Searing continued to use the name of Howe, as used by Baker, claiming the right to do so as the *assignee* of Baker.

This suit was brought to restrain him from doing so, and was tried before Justice Hoffman, who granted the injunction restraining the defendant from the use of Howe's name in any manner whatever.

The defendant then appealed his case, on the ground that he had the same right to the use of the name of Howe, as assignee of Baker, that Baker himself had; and that it being conceded that Baker was *allowed* to use the name, it followed that it was understood that he was to use it. Decision reserved.

Moses Ely for plaintiff; Luther R. Marsh for defendant.

Liability on Accommodation Notes—Rights of Assignees.

Adolphus Ranney, assignee, vs. Aaron L. Scovill et al.—This was an action on a promissory note for $527 50, and was tried before Justice SUTHERLAND at Circuit. The complaint alleged that the note was made by defendants to the order of E. N. Grossman, by him for value indorsed and transferred to the firm of Grossman & Willett, and by them assigned to the plaintiff as their general assignee, for the benefit of creditors.

The defence was that the note was made for accommodation. That the only consideration received by defendants for the note was a certain exchange note, which was not paid. In addition, it was alleged that a prior accommodation note, given under similar circumstances, was not taken up by the party accommodated, and had to be paid by defendants. This was relied on as a set off.

It appeared that, in 1856, a certain printing business was conducted under the name of E. N. Grossman, but whether this was a partnership business or that of an individual was disputed. The note was made for the accommodation of this E. N. Grossman. The exchange note was not paid, nor was the note in suit taken up when it fell due. The note in suit was, when given, discounted by the Irving Bank, on the representation that it was business paper. This discount was for the benefit of Grossman & Willett. When the note was protested, Grossman & Willett made partial payment on it, and defendants paid the balance. The Bank then made it over to the plaintiff, who brought this suit. Evidence was likewise given to substantiate the set-off. The cause was commenced on Wednesday, and concluded yesterday, with a verdict for defendants.

Ira O. Miller for the plaintiff; Abbott Brothers for defendants.

The Case of the Union Ferry Company.

Serena Ferris vs. The Union Ferry Company.—This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received by the negligence of the defendants, and was tried at the Circuit, before Judge Hogeboom, in June last, upon which trial the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $460.

The plaintiff is a fruit-vender at Washington Market, and alleges that on the evening of the first day of September, 1856, she was on her way home to Brooklyn, and went on board the ferry-boat of the defendants, to be carried across the East River; that by the negligence of the agents of the defendants, the boat was not securely attached to the landing, in consequence of which the leg of the plaintiff was caught between the boat and the landing and much injured. The answer of the defendants denied everything.

On the trial, the defendants' counsel moved for a non-suit, after the evidence of the plaintiff was all in, on the ground that it was not shown that it was by reason of the negligence of the defendants that the plaintiff received her injury; but that, on the contrary, it appeared that she was injured in consequence of her own negligence and carelessness.

This motion was denied, and after the charge of the Court, the jury found as above stated. The ruling of the Court was excepted to, and the matter now came before Justice MULLEN on a motion for a new trial. Decision reserved. S. Owen for plaintiff; Morse & Lynde for defendants.

The Bloodgood Will.

Maria L. Collins vs. William A. Bloodgood et al.—This was a partition suit, involving the construction of the will of Abraham Bloodgood. The testator died in 1837, leaving personal property exceeding $100,000 in amount, and real estate, no portion of which has yet been sold, but which is of great value.

The questions arising upon the construction of the will in respect to the personal property have been before the Surrogate of this County for the last ten years. The will is now before the Supreme Court, in reference to the devises of real estate. The testator left a widow and five children. Three of the children are dead. There are certain limitations in the will, and the plaintiff contends that these limitations are void under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as restraining the alienation of the property for more than two lives in being at the death of the testator; and consequently the fee of the real estate vested in herself and the other children of the testator the same as it would have done in cases of intestacy. The defendant, William A. Bloodgood, is the surviving executor and trustee under the will. He insists that the provisions of the will, though complicated, can yet be construed so as to sustain the devises to the children of the testator during their lives, and the fee to their heirs or issue.

The cause was tried at Special Term, before Justice MULLEN. Decision reserved.

G. Dean for plaintiff; Daniel Lord for defendants.

United States Circuit Court, Nov. 3—Before Judge Ingersoll.

KINDLING-WOOD MACHINES.

Jacob A. Conover vs. John H. Rapp.—This was an action for damages for the infringement of a patent for a machine for splitting wood, issued to the plaintiff. The defendant claims that the machine which he uses was in accordance with a patent for a machine for splitting wood issued to one Philip Ruger. The suit will involve the merits of the two patents.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller and Mr. Van Antwerp; for defendant, Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Hadley.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Rugg vs. Bredt, et al.*—Defendant may have the judgment roll opened, and be allowed to answer within ten days, on payment of costs of motion and entering judgment.

M. Landman vs. Joseph Newberger.—The plaintiff must furnish bill of particulars, and proceedings are stayed until such bill is rendered.

SUPERIOR COURT. SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Gleidon vs. Stouvenel.*—Order of Oct. 22, 1859, discharged without costs.

SLOSSON, J.—*Partuage vs. Gildermeister.*—Case settled.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Henry vs. Smith, et al.*—Order of examination discharged with costs, to be settled by the Judge on settlement of this order.

The papers in these cases are in possession of the Special Term Clerk.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 49, 89, 90, 91, 98, to 103.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—*Part I.* short causes.—Nos. 3011, 4451½, 3014, 5378, 5119, 4971, 4820, 4531, 5015, 5735 5120, 4968½, 2859, 2860, 4571, 5060, 931, 4998, 4999½.

Part II—Adjourned for the term.

SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 24,722 bbls. Flour, 209 bbls. Corn Meal, 18,225 bush. Wheat, 644 bush. Corn, 442 bush. Rye, 7,400 bush. Barley, 11,600 bush. Oats, 6,000 bush. Malt, 1,844 pkgs. Provisions, and 187 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request, including Pots at $5 25@$5 31¼; and Pearls at $5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The public sale of Rio to-day resulted quite satisfactorily—4,007 bags having been disposed of at from 10⅜c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.—indicating a somewhat firmer market. Privately, the sales have been restricted, embracing only 275 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12½c.; 50 bags Rio at 11½c., and 100 bags stained St. Domingo at 10⅜c. ℔ ℔.

COCOA—Sales to-day, 20 bags Guayaquil, to the trade, at 20c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has attracted less attention at less buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active, to-day, for low and medium brands of State and Western Flour. Extra State, especially, has been in brisk demand, partly for shipment and on speculation, at decidedly firmer prices. A good inquiry also prevails for shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio, which are a shade higher. Other descriptions have been in moderate request, at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported of 22,150 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 85, chiefly at $4 80; extra State, at $4 90@$5, chiefly at $4 95@$5; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 85@$5; extra Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ℔ barrel.

Unsound Flour	$3 90	@$4 60
Superfine State	4 80	@ 4 85
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 05	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 45	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,650 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Sales 470 bbls. extra, low to very choice, chiefly at $5 25@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 51,700 bushels, including common to good White Canadian, the latter at $1 35@$1 36; prime White Michigan on private terms; fair White Indiana at $1 42; fair to good Milwaukee Club, mainly at $1 12@$1 13; and choice White Kentucky on terms not ascertained, ℔ bushel. Corn is in very light supply, and is held with confidence. The demand, however, is restricted. Sales have been confined to 12,500 bushels, at 99c. for round Yellow; 85c. for a small lot of new round Yellow; and $1@$1 01 for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request and is steady. Sales, 9,350 bushels at 85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is less plenty and is pretty actively inquired for at rising prices. Sales to-day, 6,500 bushels good State at 85c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada at 44c.@44½c.; Western and State at 43½c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c., and Southern at 37c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand at from 12c.@18c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been in good request at full prices for desirable lots. In Albany, likewise, a lively inquiry has prevailed at very firm rates. The Albany *Evening Journal* remarks that: "The anticipated falling off in the supplies, with a continuance of the present brisk demand, will reduce the stock here far below the expectations of the trade, and far less than it was at the setting in of Winter last season. Hemlock and Spruce of all descriptions are scarce and much wanted. Dry inch-and-a-quarter upper grades of clear Pine are scarce, and will command from $1@$2 ℔ M. over corresponding grades. Other kinds of soft woods are in ample supply, with a good assortment in market. Hard woods are abundant, except black walnut, which is scarce and wanted. The traffic is somewhat restricted by the absence of freighting facilities, and the uncertainty of shipping this season. Vessels are in active demand for the East and South, and are quickly taken up upon arrival. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	191,613,900	30,346	24,332	141,142,880
1851	228,779,503	29,946	108,000	100,933,790
1852	277,681,153	27,402	252,203	98,460,304
1853	345,582,600	26,277	18,229	94,553,580
1854	281,038,251	19,880	23,029	120,974,223
1855	213,739,716	50,820	11,550	121,407,725
1856	193,023,956	31,170	11,575	94,933,228
1857	262,452,402	52,619	105,784	148,244,431
1858	232,279,880	30,063	107,778	123,524,962
1859	256,062,762	44,394	66,931	109,254,503

MOLASSES—The demand has been good, to-day, and sales have been reported of 750 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 22c.@24c. for clayed, and 25c.@28c. for Muscovado; also, small lots of New-Orleans, at 40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no remarkable alteration. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, at 46½c. for straight lots, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, at rising prices, and sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $15 35@$15 45, chiefly within the range, for Mess, and $10 56¼@$10 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 9½c. for Hams, and 7⅜c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon has been more sought after, mainly for future delivery, and sales have been reported of 1 500 boxes, deliverable during the remainder of the year, at, in part, 8⅜c.@9½c., the latter rate for long, clear middles, ℔ ℔. Lard has not varied; sales, to-day, 325 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 10½c.@10⅞c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔. Beef is plenty and heavy. The transactions include 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@ $9 50 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate demand at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs., at from $3 37½@$4 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 500 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅝c.; with 11,000 bags China, at 5½c., ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in lively request, and sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at 26½c. ℔ gallon—now held higher.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ℔ ℔.; 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 1,800 salted Hides, at 17s. 6d.; and 400 bags Oil Cake, at 20s. For Glasgow, 6,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms. For Antwerp, 40 casks Ashes, at 27s. 6d.; 100 tons Ore, at 20s.; 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 3d.; and 250 tierces Rice, at 30s.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.

S. PAGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

MINX, MINX, MINX.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
A specialty with the subscriber, who has the choicest stock in the City. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 633 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVENING EXPRESS—THIRD EDITION, is published at 4 P. M., and served by carriers all over the City, and sold by all Newsmen.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the EXPRESS is three times greater than the combined circulation of all the other evening papers of the City.

Office No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

NEW PAPER.—A NEW LITERARY AND FAMILY newspaper, devoted to the elevation of labor and the rights of the workingmen, will be issued in this City on SATURDAY NEXT, by THEOPHILUS FISKE & CO. Ross & Tousey will supply the Trade.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUMEROUS complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject: an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that makes a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY morning, coming from High Bridge, a black leather bag, containing one dark blue striped silk dress, with black velvet waist; one dark blue silk dress, one light drab flannel sack, one pair Congress gaiters, with under-clothes and handkerchief marked "Mary Valentine." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at the corner of 33d-st. and 2d-av. WM. H. VALENTINE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE and one or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family. House has modern improvements and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 169 West 37th-st.
DR. WINTERS.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments to let, with full or partial board, in a private family; location, East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square; references given and required. For further particulars address G. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen may obtain board in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, in a pleasant locality, by applying at the corner of 37th-st. and 1st-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., four doors below 10th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, within two minutes' walk of South or Wall st. ferries, would take three or four boarders—single gentlemen preferred. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 20 Jerolemon-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING—NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE the Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen may be accommodated with a front room in a private family upon moderate terms; the location is very desirable, and within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry. Inquire at No. 100 Liberty-st., up stairs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—FURNISHED parlor and bedrooms connecting, on second and third floors, with bath, gas, ample closet room, and all modern conveniences, to let at No. 52 East 16th-st., with board, for a private family or party of gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ACCOMMODATIONS for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—BY a gentleman, his wife and one child, in a private family of refinement; terms must be moderate; references given and required. Address Box No. 3,133 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for two or three gentlemen, may be engaged in a private family. Inquire at No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 292 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. State location and price, which must be moderate. HAMILTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with board, a large handsome room on the second story, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a smaller room for single gentlemen. The location is one of the pleasantest and most eligible in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. References required.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE BOARD in a family or school, where two or three hours' tuition in the day would be received as an equivalent; she would not object to instructing a lady whose early education had been neglected; she teaches the usual English branches and the rudiments of French; references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house between 8th and 14th sts., a few doors West of Broadway, wish to dispose of a large, well-furnished room on second floor, having gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. S. T., Box No. 465 lower Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms, on second floor, containing all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single gents or gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 204 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN would like to obtain board in a private family in the neighborhood of 38th st. and Madison-av.; one where he could give lessons in French in exchange for board preferred. Address D. U., Box 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A SMALL PRIVATE family for a gentleman, lady, and 2 children; ages, 7 and 10 years; a few blocks either way from 28th-st. and 4th-av.; terms to be moderate. Address, immediately, M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 910 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR above the Bancroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES two rooms, with private breakfast, between 10th and 23d sts., west side of Broadway. Address Box No. 39 Post-office.

FRENCH BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with well-furnished rooms and board in a French family, by applying at No. 75 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ROOMS with full or partial board, for a family of four grown persons, in the neighborhood of Union or Madison squares. Address Box No. 217 General Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, BOARD IN A PRIVATE family; an early dinner, and location between 6th and 4th avs., preferred. Address H. Y. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A nicely-furnished parlor and bedroom, on first or second floor, in a private family only. Address A. A., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 110 Leroy-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 139 HUDSON-ST.—OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S Park. Large rooms to let, with or without board.

BOARDERS WILL BE DIRECTED, GRATIS, to first-class houses, by calling at my office; I have a large number of places desirably located.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS,
the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIRECT from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL rods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET—MRS H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth and marriage, love affairs, journeys, law-suits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. ROEDER succeeds when all others fail. Mrs. R. is the same lady who formerly resided in Wooster-st., near Amity. If you wish to have true information, then remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher-st. Her fees are reduced—for ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION:
For Senator,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
GEORGE W. BLUNT, Chairman.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Secretary.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
WILLIAM McMURRAY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth Wards.)
FOR SENATOR
MERWIN R. BREWER.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
Fifteenth Assembly District.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
GEO. W. VARIAN.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly:
HENRY J. IRVING.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward,
For Assembly:
DAVID R. JAQUES.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
UNION CANDIDATE,
DR. SAMUEL HALL.

NINETEENTH WARD—SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—REPUBLICAN RALLY.—The Republicans of the XIXth Ward, and all others favorable to the election of WALTER S. PINCKNEY as Member of Assembly, and DANIEL D. CONOVER, as State Senator, are requested to meet at Dingledein's Building, corner of 59th-st. and 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1859, to respond to the above, and the State and County nominations.

The following speakers have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio; Sentor Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. Joshua C. Giddings; Hon. Abram Wakeman, Hon. John Ryan, Horace Greeley, James Fairman, Silas B. Dutcher, Solomon C. Hall, Geo. W. Warner, Thomas B. Van Buren, T. C. Whittenberg, Thomas Malignan and others. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. J. T. M. BLEAKELY, Chair'n.
JOHN COOPER, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1859.

WM. H. ADAMS, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: I MUST respectfully decline the nomination for State Senator which you, as Chairman of a Committee appointed for that purpose tendered me last evening on behalf of the People's Party of the XVIIIth Ward.

In communicating my decision, permit me to assure you that I place a high value on this mark of confidence from the independent voters of the District which I had the honor of representing in the last Legislature. But as the Republicans have selected another candidate for the same office, I feel that my party obligations and my sense of duty alike forbid my compliance with the wishes of those whom you represent.

Be pleased to convey to them my thanks, and believe me, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD IN A BLAZE.—RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!—To a grand Ratification Meeting at Stoessel's, No. 683 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, inst, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations of DANIEL D. CONOVER for State Senator, and RICHARD SCOTT for Assembly. The following gentlemen have been invited to speak, and are expected to be present: Hon. James. Corwin, Hon. P. Dorsheimer, Hon. James W. Nye, Hon. Jas. Fairman, Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Judge Birdsall, and others.

SAMUEL SCOTT,
WM. O. BRYEN,
WM. H. ALBERTSON, } Committee.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Persons desirous of joining the Association can then have an opportunity.

By order of J. BANCROFT STEVENS, Pres.
CHARLES H. HALL,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, } Secretaries.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—COMPRISING the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, and XIVth Wards.
Democratic Republican Regular Nomination.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM WILSON.

RICHELIEU ROBINSON'S RATIFICATION, XXth Ward, 11th Assembly District, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Hudson Exchange, corner of 30th-st. and 10th-av., at 8 o'clock.

CANDIDATE FOR THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY District, XXth Ward,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the University of the City of New-York, will be held at the Council Chamber in the University building on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1859, at 9 o'clock A. M. The annual election for members of the Council will be held at the same place on the same day, from 9 to 10 A. M. By order,
H. VAN SCHAICK, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate the 76th anniversary of the evacuation of the British Troops from our shores on the 25th day of November, 1783. Let every Veteran attend and be united as a band of brothers on this occasion. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully
HENRY JENKINS.
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual ADDRESS and POEM before the Association of Alumni will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society, (2d-av., corner of 11th-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock.

Orator—Rev. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D. D., Class of 1823.
Poet—ISAAC LAWRENCE, A. M., Class of 1847.

The Annual Meeting for the transaction of business will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society on the same evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Anniversary Festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured from any member of the following Committee of Arrangements:

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Class of 1829,
Chairman.
WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Class of 1832.
WILLIAM L. BOYD, Class of 1832.
HENRY A. TAILER, Class of 1852.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Class of 1853.

FOR SALE—THE DELAWARE-BUILT SCHOONER *Alabama*, seven years old, carries 3,800 bushels corn, drawing 6½ feet water; also the schooner *Waupansa*, two years old, 4,300 bushels capacity, draws 6 feet water; both in complete order, and will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to
B. N. FOX & CO., No. 60 Water-st.

STALLS FOR SHIPPING HORSES TO ALL parts of the world, cheapest and on the best plan; ship's wheels, tables and brass work for ship's use; also vessels ceiled for grain with dispatch.
J. E. JENNINGS, No. 158 Maiden-lane.

DAMAGED AND SOILED BLANKETS, black and colored broadcloths, doeskin, tricot cassimeres, satinets, jeans, beaver cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SMALL MOOSE DEER about 12 inches in height, "the ladies' fancy." Inquire on board the ship STARLIGHT, Coe's Wharf, foot of Grand-st.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND, LARGE SIZE portable furnace, Culver's No. 2, at No. 40 John-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS,
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

CLOAKS.
A most beautiful assortment of cloaks, consisting of the
LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
Also, some very rich goods in black and plaid Velvets.
SHAWLS.
Just received, a splendid lot of
SCOTCH AND MIDDLESEX LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
CAMELS' HAIR AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
Far below regular prices.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
We have received, per
STEAMER PERSIA,
A large shipment
of NEW AND DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS,
Which, together with
OUR REGULAR STOCK,
We offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 and 281 Broadway.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
Are selling off their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS
At Reduced Prices,
As they remove from their present location
about May, 1860.
ALL CUT GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
291 BROADWAY, 291
NEW-YORK.

GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT STORE,
Nos. 513 and 507 BROADWAY.
FALL FASHIONS.
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
RAPHAEL OVERCOATS,
RAPHAEL OVERCOATS,
ALBERT EMBROIDERED SUITS,
ALBERT EMBROIDERED SUITS.
FUR DEPARTMENT,
FUR DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
SLEIGH ROBES.
LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' UNDER-LINEN,
LADIES' UNDER-LINEN,
DRESS-MAKING,
DRESS-MAKING.
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' BONNETS,
LADIES' BONNETS,
MISSES' BONNETS,
MISSES' BONNETS,
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
GENTS' HAT DEPARTMENT.
THE CLARET BROWN
MAGENTA HAT,
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH
THE CLARET BROWN
MAGENTA HAT.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH
THE CLARET BROWN
MAGENTA HAT.
GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT STORE,
Nos 513 and 507 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS:
We have just received very large invoices
of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
There are many improvements in Domestic Economy, that to a casual observer would seem of trifling importance. Such, at the first glance, might seem
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET-LINING,
But housekeepers who used this invaluable article for
LINING THEIR CARPETS
declare it the greatest improvement of the age, equal in fact to the "Loom." 'Tis true the loom may make the carpet, but the only thing to protect it, after it is laid, is HARRINGTON'S PATENT LINING. It has been asserted by many prudent housewives, in fact all that have used it, contend that a carpet lined with this lining will wear five times as long as one without it. Another great advantage in using it is, it does not require one-half the fuel to heat a room where carpets are laid on this lining. The name of HARRINGTON is fast becoming a household word.
Salesroom No. 62 Warren-st.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

REAL LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a large and beautiful assortment of NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES of their own importation,
BLACK LACE—Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Shawls and Flouncings.
POINT LACE—Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Scarfs, Shawls and Flouncings.
TRIMMING LACES of every make and width.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent selection of
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS,
Comprising all the latest novelties of the season.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL, SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
All the new styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
JUST OPENED, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
From the large auction sales.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

A velvet cloak for	$15
Superior quality cloak for	30
Real Lyons velvet cloak for	40
Extra Lyons velvet do., richly trimmed	45

J. J. BENSON, 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS AND VELOUR OTTOMANS,
Of the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ENGLISH HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—Best French kid 80 cents; ladies' and misses' gauntlet gloves, new styles, in hair; nets, needle books, and fancy goods; Shetland wool, 10 cents per ounce, all colors; zephyr worsted, 15 cents; French corsets $1 and $1 25. ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods only, at No. 882 Broadway, east side, between 18th and 19th sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS — WOVEN SKIRTS — TWELVE springs $1 25; 14 springs $1 50; and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 12 springs, $10 per doz.; 14 springs, $12; and 17 springs, $15 per doz. Old skirts made over equal to new at HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS—VERY HEAVY, at $2 per pair. Sold much below the market prices, to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Old and Young—Six Degrees of Crime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: John Jones. Evening—Paul Pry.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Dissolving Views—Journey Through Great Britain and Ireland.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday with European news to Oct. 23. Owing to the refusal of the Nova Scotian Telegraph Company to transmit the news, it was not received up to the hour of our going to press.

The bark *T. M. Mayhew*, from Bermuda, brings us files of insular papers to Oct. 5. They contain nothing of interest.

Our San Francisco correspondent, writing on the 10th ult., states that Gov. Weller has declined to name a successor to the late Senator Broderick, preferring to submit the whole question to the Legislature. Col. Samuel Inge has withdrawn from the contest for the place. A case exciting great interest had engaged the attention of the Courts in San Francisco. Mr. Levy, a Jew, had been summoned as a Juror in the Supreme Court, but failing to appear, was sent for and found to be at his devotions in the Synagogue. He informed the officer, that the day was observed by those of his faith as the Festival of Atonement, and that it would be impossible for him to serve. The Judge instantly imposed a fine of $500, subsequently reduced to $250, upon the delinquent, who, with the pecuniary aid of his co-religionists, proposes to contest the case, and settle a vexatious religious difficulty.

Mr. McLane left Washington yesterday for this City *en route* to Mexico. Our correspondent informs us that the instructions of Mr. McLane are very full; that they include the subject of Transit protection, and look to the possibility of a general Reciprocity Treaty. It is the view of the Cabinet that the present condition of affairs in Mexico is merely exceptional and not normal. Mr. McLane is, therefore, instructed to insist on American protection of the Transit, but to limit the operation of the treaty to some definite period.

An important change in Foreign Postal arrangements had been effected by the Department. The mails are to be transported weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, *via* Portland in Winter and the River St. Lawrence in Summer. The Western and Northwestern, and possibly some of the Southwestern mails will be forwarded by this route, and the British Government had been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit Exchange offices.

The sur-rejoinder of Hon. J. S. Black to the latest pleading of Senator Douglas, on the Territorial question, appeared in the Washington *Constitution* of yesterday. It is little else than a repetition of the views which the Attorney-General had already published anonymously.

The election riots in Baltimore have resulted thus far in the death of but two persons; though a very large number were more or less seriously injured. The scenes at the various polling places are depicted at length in the Baltimore papers. The returns, so far as the city is concerned, are, it is needless to say, overwhelmingly favorable to the American ticket; and the same causes have made the State ticket of the same party successful. The Administration Party, however, have secured the Legislature.

Most of the papers presented to the Board of Aldermen last evening were either laid over or referred. Resolutions were adopted in favor of convening with the Mayor to appoint District Court Clerks on the 14th inst., requesting the Street Commissioner to report to the Board with regard the propriety and cost of removing the partitions in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, and requesting the Comptroller to approve the sureties of Gillespie & Martin on their bid for constructing a roof for the New Tompkins Market, and the Street Commissioner to present the bid to the Board forthwith. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in awarding the contract for paving the Fifth-avenue with Belgian pavement, at a cost of $86,445, to Charles Guidet. It laid over the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of appropriating $25,000 for repairing the street pavements, and an application from the Croton Board for a further appropriation of $5,000 for completing work in that Department. The Councilmen's resolution appropriating $5,580 for completing the Fifteenth Ward Station-house—the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner—was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The Board of Councilmen adopted resolutions in favor of changing the grade of a portion of Worth and Church streets, and of appropriating $1,000 for repairs to the Halls of Justice. Councilman Lent asked and received permission to withdraw his resolution proposing to widen the carriage-way of Broadway.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a letter was received from Mr. Dallas, the American Minister to England, acknowledging the receipt of the gold medals for the English naval officers engaged in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. A copy also of a letter from Lord John Russell expressed his pleasure in undertaking their distribution according to the wishes of the New-York Chamber. A Time Ball is to be established at the Exchange, to indicate true noon, the time to be telegraphed from the Dudley Observatory at Albany. The subject of the Harbor encroachments was referred to, and the appropriate Committee are to wait upon the City authorities with special reference to the Battery nuisance.

The New-York Sanitary Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening. A Committee was appointed to ascertain the views of the different candidates upon sanitary reform, and to inform the medical men of the City of the names of those from whom a favorable response should be received.

The Geographical Society commenced their Winter Session last night at their rooms in Clinton Hall. The recent decease of the eminent geographer, Carl Ritter, gave occasion to a resolution requiring future interesting proceedings in honor of his memory. A paper on Iceland, written by an Icelander, descriptive of the topography, literature, religion and customs of the inhabitants, was read by the Secretary, and listened to with more than usual interest.

The Republican ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening, was largely attended, and speeches were made by Hon. Thomas Corwin, W. M. Evarts, Esq., who presided, Senator Diven and Wm. H. Fry. These had for their aim mainly a vindication of the policy of the Republican Party, and an abrogation of all complicity of the party in the *émeute* at Harper's Ferry. It was almost eleven o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

The Stock Market opened a fraction lower yesterday morning, but soon after recovered the decline, and finally left off firm for New-York Central, Hudson River and the Western Roads, but barely steady for State Stocks. The Federal Five ℘ Cents advanced to 103½. Pacific Mail Shares fell from 74 down to 71½, as they had risen a few days before from 71½ to 74 ℘ cent. Foreign Exchange ½ ℘ cent. lower. Money Market steady. The Custom House returns for the month of October show a small decline from same month last season in the Import entries, and an increase (principally in Specie) of $2,050,000 in the Export clearances. An increase of $980,000 is shown in the receipts of Gold for the month from California.

Flour was actively inquired for, partly for shipment and on speculation, and prices of low and medium brands were firmer. Wheat attracted more attention, and was quoted somewhat dearer. Barley was in limited supply and good request at buoyant rates. Cotton was less sought after. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Pork was quoted higher. The auction sale of Rio Coffee resulted quite satisfactorily. Sugars and Molasses were brisker. A more extensive business was transacted in Whisky. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Our Annual Feast of Horrors.

If Tammany expected, in writing to the various members of the Cabinet, requesting them to be present at the recent ratification meeting, to derive any comfort from the answers to be returned by those venerable sages, she has been wofully disappointed. We published five of their letters yesterday, three of them tolerably long, and none of them contained anything but wailing and lamentation. "Old Brown" of course occupies in them the same conspicuous position which all politicians have assigned to him for the last three weeks, in their various diatribes and disquisitions upon public affairs. Ever since he has been committed to prison, he has figured in the forefront of the Democratic battle. The Cabinet seem to be quite as sensible of his merits as the rest of mankind, and accordingly give Tammany a thoroughly good dose of him. The unterrified occupants of the Wigwam are solemnly advised to take a slice of him daily until the elections are over, and are as solemnly assured in the same breath, that if this does not save them, nothing can.

On the whole nothing can be more awful than the picture which these honorable gentlemen draw of our position and prospects. Gen. Cass says "there is a spirit abroad which threatens the most dangerous consequences to our country. If resistance is not speedy and effective this glorious fabric of freedom will be demolished, and our sons delivered over to anarchy and despotism." Howell Cobb is equally despondent. His picture of the state of the Union before we were born, is as bright and glowing as Cass', and his sketch of its actual situation quite as dismal. According to him all the leading men of the North, "Senators and Representatives in Congress, Judges and Governors," are engaged night and day in working for the overthrow of the Government, and the inauguration of an era of battle, murder, rape, robbery, and general anarchy. "We are on the verge" he says, "of dissolution and ruin;" and nothing but the triumph of the Democracy at the approaching elections in this State and New-Jersey can possibly save us. Secretary Thompson is a little more cheerful and argumentative, but our friend Toucey, probably from his more intimate knowledge of the working of Abolitionism in his native State, is harassed by the most horrible apprehensions. We do not wish to render any voter nervous, or induce any sick persons to imperil their lives in order to exercise the right of suffrage; but we must inform them, on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, that if the Republicans carry the State of New-York, we shall be plunged at once "into intestine discord, bloody insurrections, civil commotions, rupture of ties," and divers other calamities too numerous and quite too awful to mention.

An unsophisticated observer, the famous aldermanic Turk for example, would at once suppose from perusing these lugubrious epistles that the writers had wound up their affairs, converted all their property into cash, and having invested it in foreign stocks and sent their families to Paris, were themselves preparing to seek safety in flight from the land of their fathers. He would suppose that if such, in the opinion of our highest officials, was the actual posture of public affairs, most of the inhabitants of this ill-fated country must be abandoning their ordinary pursuits in despair, realizing their capital, and taking lodgings on the frontier; that real property had lost all value, and that all chattels except the lightest and most movable were utterly worthless; that pistols, knives and bludgeons were the only articles of commerce in demand; hat the authority of the Courts was already disregarded, the Army was disbanding, and the police were fraternizing with the burglars; that Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips had laid in a stock of war-paint and feathers; that Mr. Buchanan kept fleet horses constantly harnessed, and that Theodore Parker had had a human skull furbished up, as a drinking-cup, and had laid in a stock of fennel to mingle with slaveholders' blood, in the horrid goblet; that all the Southern planters were quitting their plantations in wild affright, and that spits were ready in all the "nigger quarters" south of Mason and Dixon's Line, for the roasting of white babies. But what would our matter-of-fact Turk think of us all, when he came to learn—as we should be compelled to inform him—that there are two kinds of buncombe—the buncombe of vainglorious hilarity, like that to which he was treated by our Common Council, and the buncombe of despair,—and that all this which he sees at present is the buncombe of despair; that not a single member of the Cabinet had any real faith in one of his own dreadful predictions; that they were all doing their duties, eating their dinners, and drinking their wine as calmly as any citizen of London; that their children were taken out to walk by the nurses as usual; that their wives had bought their Winter's furs; and that their houses and lands, and flocks and herds were just as dear to them as ever. How he would turn up his eyes in amazement on learning that the material prosperity of the country was never greater than now;—that more capital than ever is every day being invested in buildings and machinery all over the Union;—that real estate is steadily rising in value; that "likely field hands" never commanded a higher price than at this moment, and that people were sueing and being sued, buying and selling, marrying and being given in marriage, digging and delving, writing and spouting, with just as much vigor as if Harper's Ferry had never been heard of, or William H. Seward had never been born into a startled and affrighted world. What estimate he would put upon the intelligence and the wisdom of a public, which thus regales itself regularly once a year at election with gusto upon the most awful prophecies which its great men can concoct, and of which its acts show that it does not believe one syllable, we must leave our readers to determine.

One More Unfortunate.—It has been quite generally understood that the leaders of the Democratic Party have been looking about for an available candidate in case the Charleston Convention should set aside all the more prominent aspirants for the nomination. The two-thirds rule puts it in the power of a minority always to *prevent* a particular selection:—and this device has generally proved sufficient to thrust aside every conspicuous candidate, and thus open the way for some new man not prominent enough to have made any enemies in the party ranks.

In preparation for this contingency some of the Democratic leaders have already fixed upon Senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama as a man quite likely, if brought forward at the right moment, to harmonize the conflicting sentiments of the party and receive the nomination. He is a man of ability, is now *pro tempore* President of the Senate, and has never made himself sufficiently conspicuous in political controversy to be obnoxious to any section of the party.

But he has been writing a letter to one of those insidious and fatal creatures who call themselves political "friends." He evidently had some dim suspicion of the future glories that might await him, and thought it his duty to hasten the fruit that seemed to be too slowly ripening. So he has written an epistle in which he takes the ultra Southern ground—declares himself in favor of a slave code for the territories, and completely ignores the existence of a Northern element in the Democratic Party. It will be very remarkable if his letter does not amount to political suicide.

To Arms!

Who cares for the State elections? Who troubles himself about the fate of John Brown? Who thinks of buying and selling, of going to the opera, or marrying or giving in marriage, of dining and wining, or laying up a store of good things for many years? If there be any bat or owl among our readers so purblind as to come under any of these categories, let him forthwith listen and ponder what the Richmond *Examiner* shouts to us from the fair vales of the Shenandoah, and the rocky gorges of the Virginian Alleghanies. The end of all things is at hand. We are on the eve of war; of war with all the South, or, if not with all the South, with all Virginia, or, if not with all Virginia, with the Richmond *Examiner*. Let no man deceive himself. Not the sacrifice of John Brown, though he should be hung on a gallows as high as the Washington Monument that is to be, and afterward chopped into small pieces, in the Chinese manner, and distributed *in terrorem* all over the land, a fragment of his traitorous flesh impaled in every square mile of our mighty dominion; nor yet the surrender of Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips and William H. Seward, to be tried for moral complicity in the guilt of the fanatical invader of Harper's Ferry; nor even the nomination of Senator Hunter as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, can save us now. The Richmond *Examiner* has sounded the tocsin of the "irrepressible conflict," and summons Virginia, ever modestly the last at the feast of public office, to be nobly the first in the fray of disunion. "Let the South arm," cries the *Examiner*; the Philistines have come upon Sampson, and he must be up and doing.

As Philistines, in the view of the *Examiner*, we cannot do otherwise than accept the issue tendered us, and call upon the North to prepare itself for the imminent strife. It is not Brown, or his immediate confederates of what the *Examiner* "feels bound to call the movement of Seward, Lawrence, Brown, Greeley & Co." from whom the Virginian journalist expects the instantaneous demolition of the pillars of the world. Thanks to President Buchanan and the Federal troops, the *Examiner* has recovered a little from its original terror of this fiendish conspiracy. "With their aid, and the arrangements of our gallant and vigilant friend, Col. Davis—himself a well-trained officer of the regular army and a true son of the Old Dominion"—the *Examiner* feels tolerably safe for the moment. Seward is in Egypt comparing notes with the Sphynx; Lawrence has quitted this sublunary sphere for a destination more mysterious still, in regard to which a difference of opinion probably exists between his personal friends and the *Examiner*; Brown is in prison with a broken leg; Greeley is fighting for his life, in desperate types with Tammany; and Co. is, of course, incompetent to carry on any important business upon his own anonymous irresponsibility. The most discreet may draw his breath then for a space, so far as these imps of darkness are concerned. The time of their tyranny is overpassed, or at least suspended. But there is wilder mischief abroad.

The *Examiner* has ascertained that the Northern people generally think they "can easily subdue the South;" and that as a consequence of this belief a number of desperate men at the North have organized an army of "banditti saints," who are even now "straining in the leash" until the signal shall be given for "letting them slip." The desperate men who have done this wicked thing rely it seems for success upon "their own idea of the perilous condition in which Southern men constantly live." Nothing, of course, could be more insulting than this idea, and the *Examiner* disposes of those who hold it, with more emphasis than politeness, in the following nervous sentence:

> "Fools! as if the constant presence of peril did not fit men to meet it!"

The *Examiner* is quite in the right. The Harper's Ferry war certainly proves that the people of that district were very far indeed from being prepared to meet peril. And admitting this, the *Examiner* goes on to the following astounding and alarming revelations, which, if they do not scare the entire South into a condition of national lunacy, the South must be given up to the mercy of the Constitution and the Union:

> "We have it, on unquestionable authority, that a few months ago, at a social gathering—dinner party, or something of that sort—in Boston, where several of their best and most conservative men were present, the plan of settling this controversy was disposed of very much to their satisfaction in this wise: They had only to *subsidize the floating foreign population* of the Free States into an army, and, with that, *march triumphantly through the South*, which would fall an easy prey to the invaders."

Think of that! The "best and most conservative men of Boston"—the "solid" men whom Webster loved, the admirers of Choate, the boon companions of Everett—actually plotting the invasion of the South by foreign mercenaries; and this at the social board—making a festival of fratricidal conspiracy; dining, as it were, on our national damnation; gloating over a banquet cannibal and colossal; picking clean the bones of the fathers; devouring the substance of all things hoped for by the founders of the Republic! If such be the dreams of conservatives at Boston, planned and plotted on the very mahoganies, perchance, from which Senator Mason himself has so often lifted to his unconscious lips the aromatic Madeiras of his treacherous hosts, what may not be expected from the reveling ruffians of Cincinnati and Chicago; from the pirates of the Western Reserve, and the fanatics of Pennsylvania?

In the face of these disclosures, further concealment is idle indeed. We are all of us—Republicans, Fifth-avenue Democrats, Native Americans, Tammanyites and Nothingarians—united in this fell design. We make a clean breast of the matter at once, and call upon Gov. Morgan to fling out the banner of New-York upon the breeze, mount his war-horse, put his trumpet to his lips, and lead us on to meet the foe! The foe is formidable. The *Examiner* enlightens us fully on this point. It kindly says:

> "As to men, it is well to know that there are in Virginia alone some *fifty thousand young men*, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, all trained from boyhood to the use of firearms and skilled in horsemanship; and that in the whole South there are not less than *eight hundred thousand of the same class*, with the same martial accomplishments—each one of whom, ever ready to meet death upon the point of honor, must be *presumed* to be equally willing to face it at the call of his country. We write without access to statistics, but we believe that this force is only a fraction of the population of the South; and as our labor would still be conducted by slaves, under the vigilant patrol, if necessary, of those who stay at home, our social system would be but little deranged by such a draft of this force as would be called for at one time. Such a force, officered, as far as Virginia is concerned, by the graduates of our wisely-planned military school, now dispersed through every County of the State, and to be equally well commanded, we doubt not, by the military men of other States, and calling, too, upon her own sons of the United States Army to join them, as they would with alacrity, would hardly be run down by the foreigners that can be sent against us at the instance of those elegant gentlemen who discuss our defeat at Boston dinner tables, each one of whom probably thinks that—
>
> '—— but for these vile guns,
> He would himself have been a soldier.'"

"Forewarned, forearmed." Let us count the cost: let us not go up with ten thousand to fight the twenties of the *Examiner*, but, preparing ourselves fitly for the struggle, grapple with our fate, firmly at once and gravely, with courage but with calmness too. As the *Examiner* sagely observes:

> "It is no light thing, we know, to go to war; nor to prepare for it; and we would not speak with thoughtlessness of it. But it is the necessity for this thing, and not the thing itself, which is to be deplored."

John Brown's sentiments, these, exactly! John Brown deplores not the armed conflict between his notions of liberty and the institution of Slavery, but the necessity for the said conflict. And so the *Examiner* bewails not the mere slashing and slaying of the wine-bibbing, blue-coated Bostonians and their foreign bands—not the disruption of the Union in blood and flame—but merely the "necessity for the thing!" Will the South take the same philosophical view of the matter at the coming Charleston Convention? Or will Southern opinion, less lightning-eyed than the *Examiner*, discover some way of conciliating the "irrepressible conflict" between Northern agitation and Southern extravagance, a trifle less Olympian than what the *Examiner* calls "a just and holy war, undertaken in defence of that family relation which is the germ of Christian civilization?"

Our Relations with Mexico.

Events are rapidly forcing the Mexican question upon public notice as the leading topic of our foreign politics. The increasing anarchy in that country,—her inability to respond to our demands for redress of injuries, or to secure us against their repetition,—the gradual approaches of England and France towards the absorption of her revenues and the complete control of her future,—with the fresh news of the murder of our Consul, and the utter contempt in which our country is held by the faction in power, render it certain that our Government must speedily take some decisive step for our own protection. Reports are already started that Mr. Buchanan is preparing to give this topic a prominent place in his forthcoming Message,—and it seems altogether probable that he will again solicit Congress to place the army and navy at his command for such uses as he may deem expedient. It may be well enough to review Mr. Buchanan's Mexican policy of the last year, in order to judge of the wisdom of the measures he is likely to recommend hereafter.

Some days before his last Annual Message was issued, mysterious movements among the intimates of the White House indicated the approach of some important development. There were vague whispers of vast accessions of territory, and of impending war with some hostile Power. Presently it became known that parties representing heavy capitalists here had suddenly departed for the other side of the continent by the Overland mail route. Mr. Buchanan at the same time dispatched Judge Rose, of Texas, and Major Ben McCulloch, on secret missions, the nature of which no one could divine. The excitement occasioned in speculative circles by these mysterious movements culminated on the 6th day of December, 1858, when the President's Annual Message, recommending the forcible seizure of Lower California, Sonora and Chihuahua, explained the whole affair. Some three or four thousand United States troops were to march down from Washington and Oregon Territories and California, through New-Mexico and Arizona, annihilating all the ugly red-skins of those mystic regions as they passed along, and finally to halt upon a straight line extending from San Antonio, Texas, through that State and the Mexican States of Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora, to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, and there take up their abode, and hold the aforesaid Mexican States in fee simple for the benefit of the great American Republic.

When this magnificent scheme burst upon the world, the agents of speculators had secured valuable water-lots in Guaymas, and extensive ranches throughout the coveted provinces of Mexico. Judge Rose was at Guaymas as American Consul, and Major McCulloch was making a military reconnoissance of the country, and studying the habits and character of the Indians located therein. The extreme wing of the Southern fire-eating, fillibustering disunionists, had, in their vivid imaginations, laid out an extension of Slave territory; the military were in high feather, and a vast array of Government contractors stood whetting their beaks and sharpening their talons, to glut themselves on the fat contracts which were sure to come out of this monstrous scheme of quadrupling our frontier expenses, which, even at the present rate of yearly increase, bid fair ere long to absorb the entire revenue of the country.

Fortunately, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs strangled this wretched scheme at its birth, and in a few months the speculators returned thoroughly crest-fallen and disappointed. Judge Rose disappeared from Guaymas in disgust; Mayor Ben McCulloch turned up in Washington, and his information and advice not being altogether in conformity with the preconceived ideas of the President, the old Texas ranger was at once discarded. During the previous Summer, it seems, Mr. Buchanan had formed an attachment for one Señor Robles Pezukla, known in Washington as the Mexican Minister, and in Mexico as a *Moderado* politician. This Señor Robles left for Mexico, having arranged with the President that he would gain supreme power in his own country, and then be ready for a satisfactory arrangement between the two Republics. Strange as it may appear, the Señor Robles reached the Presidential chair, but very much in the same manner as one would reach the ground floor by tumbling through the sky-lights. Ere he had time to collect his few scattered wits and inform Mr. Buchanan of his accession to power, he was unceremoniously ejected therefrom and made inspector of diligences and mail bags at Jalapa, on the main road between Vera Cruz and Mexico. Time passed on, and with the new year came Minister Forsyth, whose doings in Mexico did not in the least clear up our relations with that country.

In a few months Mr. Buchanan found himself foiled in his fillibuster scheme; he heard nothing from Señor Robles; Señor Mata had appeared, praying that *his* Government might be recognized; we had no Minister in Mexico, and the whole country was clamorous that something should be done. The President, after long and bewildered hesitation, in the month of March appointed Mr. McLane Minister to Mexico, instructing him to acknowledge which ever party appeared likely to win, provided he could do so without giving offence to European Powers; and, still under the influence of his eager appetite for more territory, directed him to make no treaty that did not bring the cession of those coveted Mexican States. So confident was Mr. Buchanan of gaining this point, that he dispatched a distinguished officer of the regular Army close upon the heels of Mr. McLane, to go up into the aforesaid States, select sites for that straight line of military posts, and complete the mission to which Maj. Ben McCulloch was originally appointed.

The sequel of all this is known to the world. Return advices from Mr. McLane brought the news of his recognition of the Juarez Government. This prompt and bold recognition of the Liberal Party, in defiance of the European Powers represented in Mexico, and in irrevocable committal of the American Government to the progressive party in Mexico, caused Mr. Buchanan the most profound astonishment. The Mexican question began to loom up before him in its true proportions, though in faint and ghostly outlines, to lure him on to glory or to shame, he could not tell exactly which, and in this puzzling predicament he remains to the present day.

We are now coming to a point in this history which the public ought thoroughly to understand. No sooner had Mr. McLane recognized the Juarez Government than he commenced treating with it, and in obedience to his instructions, he was obliged at the outset to demand that the Mexican Government should do an act fatal to its own existence—an act at once illegal and thoroughly repugnant to the entire nation, viz.: Consent to the sale of a large portion of the public domain as the basis of a treaty between the United States and Mexico. As any one at all familiar with Mexico might have foreseen, the Juarez Cabinet was thus at the very outset placed in a position that precluded the possibility of a treaty being made. Without repeating the well-known facts relative to Mr. McLane's efforts to negotiate with the Juarez Government, it is only necessary to state that the suspicion and ill feeling aroused in the Cabinet of Juarez by Mr. Buchanan's projects, constitute the sole cause why a treaty, every way desirable for both countries, was not completed within thirty days after the recognition of Mr. McLane. And until the Mexican Government is fully satisfied of the honesty of purpose of our own Government, *no treaty* of any value will ever be made with Mexico. If Mr. Buchanan persists, as he seems likely to do, in this peremptory demand for additional territory, the whole Mexican negotiation is in danger of failing, and we are to see no improvement in our relations with that Republic.

Race of the Rival Organs.

There is always more or less competition between the front-door and the back-door of every mansion. The parlor and the kitchen are seldom quite harmonious, and close observers never have any difficulty in detecting rivalries and jealousies between them, alike aggravating to the parties concerned and amusing to the lookers-on. The White House at Washington is no exception. Its parlor organ, the *Constitution*, has never been quite content with the favor—conspicuous enough to have given rise to no little scandal—shown by the master of the house to his fascinating kitchen help,—the *Herald*. The two have, accordingly, been running a sharp race for favor at head-quarters, in connection with the Harper's Ferry outbreak. The *Herald* has generally managed to make up by assiduity what it lacks in knowledge, and was supposed to have rendered all competition hopeless, in the vigor and variety of its appeals to the public credulity upon this topic.

The *Constitution* has, however, rallied for a final effort, and we must confess that the parlor-organ is thus far decidedly ahead. We have seen nothing in the columns of its competitor quite so graphic and so startling as the following picture of Senator Seward's participation in this invasion:

> "He knew," says the *Constitution*, "that there were four millions of slaves in this Confederacy, of whom nearly half a million were located in the State of Virginia. He was informed of the projected insurrection; he was apprized of the name of the leader; he knew the man, his character, motives and principles; his whole plan was fully communicated to him in all its details, and he is silent at Washington. He takes his seat in the Senate Chamber of the Union. He meets there daily the Senators from Virginia and the other Southern States; his oath to support the Constitution and the Government of which he is a component member is fresh on his lips and green in his memory; he meets in social intercourse the wives and children of his associate Southern Senators with complacent smiles and friendly greeting; but in his heart lies brooding the knowledge of the deadly secret that, so far as Brown and his confederates can succeed, a terrible tragedy is to be enacted, in which his Southern colleagues and their families may soon be the victims. He sees in the near prospective the curtain rise; he beholds all the acts of the dreadful drama; he sees the conspirators rushing upon their victims; he witnesses the insurgent African banner superseding the flag of his country; he stands among the fragments of the Constitution which he had sworn to support; he beholds the insurgent negro cohorts rushing as in San Domingo, upon their prey; he hears the shrieks of the victims; he sees the fathers, sons and brothers of Virginia and Maryland butchered without arms or warning, in the midnight hour; he hears the cry of agony from those of the gentler sex doomed to a still more dreadful fate; the hands of the assassin are dripping in human gore; a peaceful village, where all, in unsuspecting confidence, retired at night to their repose, is given to the flames, and all its male inhabitants are consumed amid its ashes. It is no imaginary dagger that he sees before him; it is no 'phantom of the heat-oppressed brain;' it is no reverie or dream of slumber; but a dread reality, but too distinctly portrayed before him, and he is silent and conceals the fact. He mingles every day with many of the intended victims; he sees their doom approaching, and he raises no voice of warning, and no hand for succor!"

The object of all this rigmarole is to vindicate the Fifth Avenue Revivalists for having abandoned their original purpose of reforming the Democratic Party, and devoted themselves instead to issuing tracts upon the enormities and abominations practiced at Harper's Ferry. It is a little unfortunate that so much wild rhetoric should have been needed for such a task: and we fear after all it will prove to have been lavished in vain.

The Execution of John Brown.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, the immediate organ of Gov. Wise, treats the suggestion of commuting the sentence of Brown with characteristic complacency and lack of common sense. It can see nothing in it beyond granting a *favor* to the Republicans and Abolitionists of the North;—and it suggests that if these parties will surrender *five* of their prominent leaders for trial in Virginia, the magnanimous and merciful Governor of that State will consider the propriety of pardoning Brown. If Virginia juries will indict these men, and submit to the proper authorities of our State sufficient evidence of their guilt to warrant their arrest and detention for trial, we have no doubt they will be promptly surrendered, whether Brown shall be pardoned or not. Matters of this kind are not generally arranged in this country on the basis of barter.

But the *Enquirer* is specially and fatally mistaken if it supposes that a pardon to Brown would be a *favor* to the Anti-Slavery agitators in the Northern States. If they desire his pardon at all, it is from promptings of personal pity and sympathy, and not from any calculations of party advantage. They have ten times as much to make from his death as from his life. Nothing that could possibly happen would give them so strong a hold upon the public sentiment of the North as the public execution of John Brown. His pardon would deprive them of this weapon, and put one equally potent in the hands of the conservatives of all parties, who have come to look upon the agitation of the Slavery question as a direful evil, and who are profoundly anxious to see it abated. If the Governor of Virginia chooses to disregard this sentiment, either from an unreasoning thirst for vengeance or in needless fears for the safety of the South, he alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Art Items.

Our artistic readers will be delighted to learn that Hon. Hamilton Fish has confided Mr. Palmer's exquisite statue of the "White Captive," to the care of Mr. Schaus for a short time, and that it will very soon be exhibited to the public in the most favorable possible circumstances, under Mr. Schaus' skillful superintendence.

Virginia, which took home to herself a year or more ago the honored ashes of President Monroe, has just secured a copy of Gilbert Stuart's admirable and celebrated portrait of that distinguished statesman. The original is in the possession of Mr. A. A. Low, of Brooklyn, and the copy ordered by the Historical Society of Richmond has been very cleverly executed by Mr. Bogle, of this City.

FROM CHINA.

Interview of the American Minister with a Chinese Official.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing on board the United States ship *Powhatan* under date of July 15, gives the following account of Mr. Ward's interview with the Governor-General of one of the Chinese Provinces:

The conference was now opened, being sustained entirely on the one side, and mainly by the Governor-General on the other, the second red-button Mandarin only occasionally joining in. The Governor-General was neatly but plainly dressed, easy, gentle, and polite in his bearing, and, however earnestly speaking, using but little gesticulation. He is said to be 52 years. He is moderate in stature and size, and altogether, mentally, physically, and [illegible], in a high degree of harmony with European ideas. Different in all respects was his associate, [illegible], and his face indicative of a [illegible] temperament, cheerful and even laughing and [illegible] in conversation, which [illegible] by the use of much gesticulation, [illegible] ance he might be judged to be about 60 years old.

As soon as they were seated in the room, the Governor-General asked the Minister what had brought him to the North. He replied that he was on his way to Peking, to exchange the ratification of the treaty. The Governor-General asked if he had heard of the battle which had taken place with the English. The Minister replied, "Yes." The Governor-General then asked if the English had not acted very hastily and improperly. The Minister replied: "These difficulties must be settled by themselves. He was pursuing his errand, to exchange the American treaty; that he hoped and believed that the Chinese Government would abide by the stipulations of the treaty, and furnish him the means of going to Peking." The Governor-General replied that the treaty was to be exchanged at Peking, but that the Minister could not go there before the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghai, who had been appointed by his Majesty to conduct him there. Our Minister said that it was a matter personally of no importance whatever to him, but it was not respectful to the nation he represented to keep him more than a month on the coast, awaiting the arrival of the Commissioners, and that he should report it to his Government. The Governor-General asked at what point he would prefer to await the arrival of the Commissioners. Our Minister replied, "in Peking, or on board his own frigate." The Governor-General then proposed that, if the Commissioners arrived within ten days after that date, that our Minister should proceed to Peking, and there await the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghai. To this our Minister assented, and subsequently all preparations were made for Mr. Ward and his party by the Governor-General.

The hall soon became crowded with Mandarins of various ranks, all desirous to see the great sight and to hear, even if they did not understand. Some of them standing through the whole session, that they obstructed the circulation of the air, and the heat was oppressive. It was estimated that about *fifty* of these officials were present in this contracted room. It seems to be a privilege enjoyed among the Chinese to enter upon such occasions, showing that there is a democratic element even under this despotic government; and it is said to be extensively diffused. [illegible] quite rigorous, the people [illegible], even posting printed notices, and calling "great meetings," to get up petitions and remonstrances against the wrongs they may be suffering from the Mandarins. Reference was made to the Governor-General to the recent action at the mouth of the Pei-ho, where it was remarked by the Governor-General that the hasty and rash conduct of the English had produced all the mischief, attempting to shell the forts, whereas they had been highly forbearing and [illegible] able. It was evident that his Excellency and others *were quite uneasy in contemplation of the past and the future, and were even alarmed by their victory.* This was especially evident when the Governor inquired about the English fleet, and on learning that both the French and English Ministers had left the Gulf of Pecheelee and gone down to Shanghai. Obviously they desired to conciliate the good opinion of Mr. Ward and the Commodore, and secure their intercession and kind offices, though they [illegible].

Some notice of the Chinese military, as they appeared on this occasion, may not be out of place. The troops through which the cavalcade passed seemed to be of two kinds. Those on the right of their line, which rested near the hall of conference, were dressed in a uniform [illegible] in wear and tear, seemed to have been hastily called into use, consisting of a [illegible] with lappels and cuffs of red, with a sort of medallion in Chinese characters [illegible] the breast. Most of them [illegible] the staff unpainted and apparently [illegible] were of iron, and quite [illegible] from uniform in size, with [illegible] occupation within doors [illegible] ing the appearance of a militia hastily collected from the neighboring villages and towns. The rest, composing two-thirds of the whole, and not exceeding 500 in number, were more active, sunburnt and hardy-looking men, [illegible] and steady in demeanor, having the airs of regular troops, though without pretensions to European drill. Four-fifths were armed with matchlocks, muskets and swords, and the remainder with bows. The archers seemed to have been selected for their height. They were not in uniform, but [illegible] wore black leather boots, reaching [illegible] part of the calf of the leg. [illegible] with broad black brims, [illegible] around, so as to rise above [illegible] up, a circumstance which [illegible] soldiers, who got close up [illegible] empt was made to storm [illegible] wore their black hair plaited [illegible] up from their heads. Perhaps these troops were Mongol Tartars.

The Conference, which lasted about two hours, ended with the usual ceremony of [illegible] leave-taking, when the [illegible] their attendants, crowded [illegible] their moving dens, and the cavalcade returned to the jetty and junks with all the ceremonies already described. In passing down the river to rejoin the *Powhatan*, the party was saluted by the cavalry, drawn up on the left bank [illegible]. They were mounted on [illegible] distant for close inspection and intelligent comment.

The Locality of the Smith and the Jones.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to say that the identical Geo. W. Jones and Sam'l A. Smith, mentioned in my letter to you of the 18th, were Democratic Congressmen of Tennessee—not of Pennsylvania, as accidentally published.

Very truly yours,

PONTIAC.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association last evening, Mr. HALIDAY read some statistics relative to the number of those who do business in this City, but live in the adjoining towns. The aggregate of arrivals in, and departures from, the City for one year, he computed to be 87,255,610; an average of 265,000 a day. Dr. MCNULTY proposed that a Committee be appointed to ascertain the views of the candidates for election as to sanitary reform. His plan was that the Committee should address each candidate by letter, and request those, from whom a favorable response was received, to inclose some of their ballots, to be distributed among the medical men of the City. Gen. WETMORE and Dr. GRISCOM advocated the measure. It was unanimously adopted, and a Committee was appointed by the Chair, to carry the project into effect. A resolution of Lieut. VIELE'S to appoint a Committee to memorialize the Common Council on the subject of sanitary reform, was referred to the Committee previously appointed for a similar purpose. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. SAWYER and Dr. WILDER. The President announced that there would be an election of officers at the next meeting, and that, under no circumstances, would he be a candidate for reëlection. The Association then adjourned.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—From the monthly statement of the Superintendent of the House of Reception, submitted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum on Wednesday evening, it appears that there were 115 children in the House on Oct. 1. Since then there have been received 96, making 211 as the total for the month. These have been disposed of as follows: Sent to the Asylum, 25; discharged, 59; indentured, 6; sent to Roman Catholic Asylum, 2; escaped, 1; returned to Magistrates, 1; sent to House of Refuge, 1; remaining in the House, Nov. 1, 116; daily average at the House, 124. The report of the Superintendent of the Asylum at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street showed that the number of children in that Department on the 1st inst. to have been 417. At both Houses the health of the children has been good. The total number of admissions, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, has been 777.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—It was announced at the meeting of this Association, yesterday, that the Course of Lectures its Committee has been arranging would be opened in the Academy of Music by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts. Prof. MITCHELL will also deliver a new lecture before it on "Egyptian Hieroglyphics in their connection with Astronomy." The meeting adjourned after a recently published letter from the late Dr. KANE to Capt. LYNCH, U. S. N., had been read.

THE MAMMOTH BALLOON.—Yesterday about 15,000 feet of gas were added to that already in the Great Balloon, so that it now contains 75,000 feet. Mr. LOWE is proceeding very cautiously with the inflation, in order to thoroughly test the strength of the envelope. Thus far everything has worked to his entire satisfaction, and he feels more confident than ever of success. There is still a great rush of visitors to Reservoir-square.

AN EXEMPLARY CANDIDATE.—JAMES FITZGIBBONS, named as candidate for Assembly from the First District by the Independent Democrats, was committed yesterday for drunkenness, by Alderman BRADY. Mr. FITZGIBBONS had been disturbing the occupants of the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and was arrested on complaint of one of the employés.

Police Reports.

AN UNFORTUNATE FUGITIVE.—Officer Clow, of the Twentieth Ward, while in the upper part of Eleventh-avenue, observed Peter Cunningham, who is believed to have been engaged in a recent burglary, and endeavored to arrest him. In his effort to elude the officer, Cunningham jumped down an embankment sixteen feet high and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for surgical attention.

LOVING NOT WISELY BUT TOO WELL.—Daniel Murphy, Patrick Ryan, Richard Johnson and Thomas Murphy, were arrested on Wednesday evening, by Officer Dixon, charged with stealing two barrels of beer from the sloop *Southport*. Justice OSBORNE sentenced each of the parties to three months' imprisonment.

STABBED IN THE STREET.—Ephraim Brevard was held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of wounding John Garrett, of No. 602 Houston-street, in the head with a pocket-knife. The complainant says that the assault was entirely unprovoked.

Coroners' Inquests.

TOO MUCH LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of CHARLES JONES, a middle-aged Irishman, who died on Wednesday evening from the effects of taking laudanum. It was in evidence that the wife of deceased died three months since, and that after this bereavement he became intemperate. On Monday, while intoxicated, he fell, and was so much injured that he had to keep his bed. He sent his son on Wednesday morning for 25 cents' worth of laudanum, which, he said, was to be used as a liniment for his bruises. When he had procured the poison he drank the whole of it, and told the boy that he should soon be dead. The neighbors conveyed him to the Hospital, where medical aid was rendered, but it proved of no avail. A verdict of "Premeditated suicide" was given.

THE SIXTEENTH-STREET HOMICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of CHARLES COBANE, who was mortally wounded in an affray last Friday night, at the liquor saloon No. 220 West Sixteenth-street. The testimony was merely a repetition of that taken at the *ante mortem* examination, the substance of which has already been published. A verdict charging JOHN DONNELL with having committed the homicide was rendered. The prisoner, in his examination, stated that at present he had nothing to say in reference to the charge against him. He is 34 years of age, and is a peddler by occupation.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—A window-shutter fell upon Catharine Brown, a child 5 years of age, at No. 68 Ridge-st., on Wednesday, and fractured her skull. The injuries which she received resulted fatally in a few hours.... John Kiernan, an Irishman, 42 years of age, residing at No. 201 Avenue C, died from the effects of falling down stairs. Coroner JACKMAN investigated both cases, and verdicts of "Accidental Death" were rendered.

DEATH FROM A BAYONET THRUST.—WALTER HIGGINS, a member of the Coughlin Guards, slipped and fell when leaving a steamboat at the foot of Spring-street, on his return from a target excursion, and in rising he received a thrust from the bayonet on the gun carried by the man in front of him. The wound resulted fatally, and an inquest will be held to-day.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Tribute to Carl Ritter—An Interesting Paper on Iceland.

The first meeting of the Geographical Society for the Winter season took place last night at their rooms, in Clinton Hall, the President, ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and other preliminary business, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, read a communication received by him from Prof. GUYOT, of Princeton, N. J., embodying the substance of a letter written by the renowned geographer CARL RITTER, of Berlin, the intimate friend of HUMBOLDT, whose decease so closely followed that of the great natural philosopher, that it was said in the learned circles of Europe that RITTER broke his heart at HUMBOLDT'S death. The purport of RITTER'S letter was a suggestion to the Scientific and Literary Societies of the United States to do honor, by a worthy testimonial, to the memory of HUMBOLDT. Before the answer to Professor RITTER could be dispatched, word came from across the Atlantic that RITTER himself was dead. The Committee on Topics and Proceedings were directed, on the Rev. Doctor's motion, to make preparations at an early day for the Geographical Society to provide a suitable tribute to the memory of RITTER, Prof. GUYOT to be invited to deliver the address.

A very interesting paper on Iceland, written by an Icelander and duly translated, was read by Mr. FISKE. A sort of mystery hangs about that far-distant island of the frozen seas, and any contribution to our knowledge of it must be always welcome. It was discovered in the year 863, and since that time has had its archæology and its literature. Long before the birth of COLUMBUS, its "Northmen" discovered America. At an early period it had trial by jury. The long Winter nights made the people poetical. The Skalds, or wandering bands, traveling from farm-house to farm-house, were, and are even at this day, a feature of the intellectual life of the Icelanders. On the shelves of the public libraries of Copenhagen and Stockholm were hundreds of printed volumes and thousands of manuscripts, illustrative of the genius of those primitive people, for poetry and romance. They were conquered by the Norwegians. They were conquered by the Danes, and for a long time their scholars belonged rather to Denmark than the native island—a little island, 312 miles in length by 200 miles broad, with large portions uninhabitable, containing, in 1835, fifty-six thousand inhabitants, and in the present year, sixty-nine thousand five hundred; noticeable, as we all know, for its natural phenomena, its geysers, or hot springs. In the latter half of the Eighteenth Century the Danish Government thought this little island worthy of being represented in the Legislature of Copenhagen, and allowed it to send two delegates.

The language spoken in Iceland—so the paper went—is the Old Scandinavian, closely akin to the Saxon, with no admixture of Greek or Latin roots. It has, singularly enough, a literature 900 years old. There are four presses on the island, and four newspapers. About 60 volumes are published in a year, but most of them are printed in Copenhagen. There are Colleges and Academies of Medicine there, and Common Schools. But most of the education is domestic in its character. The fathers teach the children so effectually that a young Iceland boy or girl of eight years old cannot be found who does not know how to read and write. A servant girl was known to the writer of the article read to the Society who could dictate one of SCOTT'S novels from memory. Wandering minstrels, like those of the old time in Scotland and Germany, were still to be found traversing the country, and dropping in on families happy to receive them, who gladly gave them a night's supper and lodging in exchange for their lay. The Icelandic Church is Lutheran. There are 199 churches on the island, with 280 clergymen. For a little time the Mormons disturbed the regular church-going members, but their influence soon waned. The clergy waxed in vigilance, and brought the feeble-minded back to the faith of their fathers.

Dr. THOMPSON stated that in traveling among the Albigenses he had found Mormon treatises in French and German, with plenty of land in America promised to all converts. The Mormons were apparently all over the world active in their bad work.

After some desultory conversation, during which Mr. FISKE stated that since 1760 the climate of Iceland had been gradually growing milder, the meeting adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DISTRICT COURT CLERKS—PAVING FIFTH-AVENUE—THE TWELFTH WARD STATION-HOUSE—REPAIRING THE STREET PAVEMENTS.

The Board of Aldermen last evening rescinded the resolution inviting the Mayor to convene with its members on the 10th of November for the appointment of District Court Clerks, and resolved that the Convention for that purpose should be held on Monday, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Street Commissioner to report to the Board with regard to the safety and propriety of removing the partitions in the Governors' Room in the City Hall, and the estimated cost thereof.

Petitions from property owners on Seventy-first-street, asking that a line of stages from Second-avenue through that street to the Central Park be established, were received and referred.

Alderman LYNES offered a resolution raising the salaries of the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, and of the several Superintendents in the Street Department to $2,000 per annum. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in confirming the award of the contract for paving the Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, to Charles Guidet, at $86,445.

A communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board representing that the appropriation for "water-pipes and laying" was nearly exhausted, and asking for a further appropriation of $5,000 for the completion of work not contemplated when the annual estimates were prepared, was laid over.

The resolution adopted by the Councilmen, directing that the extra work required to complete the Fifteenth Ward Station-house be done under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner, and appropriating $5,580 therefor, was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The Board refused to direct that Tenth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with trap block pavement.

The resolution in favor of appropriating $2,500 for repairs to Fulton Market was again laid over.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of appropriating $25,000 for repairs to the street pavements, to be expended under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The report was laid over.

Alderman BRADY offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to approve the sureties of Gillespie and Martin on their bid for constructing the roof of New Tompkins Market, and directing the Street Commissioner to submit their bid to the Board forthwith. It was adopted.

A number of alterations in the list of Inspectors and Canvassers were made, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REPAIRING THE TOMBS—CHANGING THE GRADE OF WORTH AND CHURCH STREETS—THE CARRIAGE-WAY OF BROADWAY NOT TO BE WIDENED.

The Board of Councilmen, at the meeting last evening, adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to inform the Board what steps had been taken relative to the Ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth-street to the Long Island shore.

The following resolution was offered and laid over:

Resolved, That the sum of $1,000 be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of completing the repairs and alterations required to be made to the Halls of Justice in Centre-street, particularly for the repairs required to the roof.

The following, in relation to the celebration of Evacuation Day, was offered and laid over under the rules:

Whereas, It is customary to celebrate in a becoming manner the Anniversary of the Evacuation of the City of New-York by the British, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements therefor, and the sum of $1,000 be appropriated for the purpose.

The following resolution was adoped:

Resolved, That the grade of Worth-street, between the west side of Broadway and a point 100 feet west of Church-street, and also the grade of Church-street, from a point 100 feet south of Worth-street to a point 100 feet north of Worth-street, be changed so as to conform to the red lines drawn on the map dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1859, and signed by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor—said change of grade to be made at the cost and expense of the petitioners for the improvement of Worth-street, as passed and approved on the 15th day of June last, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman LENT asked permission to withdraw his resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for widening the carriage-way of Broadway by taking two feet off the sidewalk on each side, from St. Paul's Church to Fourteenth-street. Permission was granted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

SAFETY OF STEAM-BOILERS IN THE CITY.

THE CAUSES OF EXPLOSIONS AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM—OPINIONS OF EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS.

Some time ago the Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to investigate the subject and report an ordinance providing for the appointment of suitable persons to inspect the condition of steam-boilers in buildings in this City, requested certain prominent engineers to state their views on the subject. At the meeting yesterday, several engineers appeared and gave their opinions at length.

Mr. JAMES HYATT asserted the notion that steam-boilers were or could be exploded by electricity or by gas to be as great a delusion as could have taken possession of the public mind.

Mr. JOSEPH E. COFFEE said there were "three distinct causes of calamities to boilers"—one by explosion, one from expansion of steam, and one from escape of steam in confined places. The explosion takes place when a considerable portion of the heating surface of a boiler is, through scarcity of water, exposed to intense heat while the engine is at rest. Under such circumstances, the steam is converted into a highly explosive gas, without very materially increasing the pressure. If then a large quantity of steam or gas is taken from the boiler suddenly, as occurs in starting the engine, or raising the safety-valve, or a sudden supply of water comes in contact with the heated surface, it raises steam quickly, which unites with the gas, ignites, and produces an explosion more powerful in its effects than gunpowder. The expansion takes place in defective boilers, when, from over-pressure of steam, a rent or hole is made, through which the steam escapes. The third injury occurs when, by want of proper care, boilers are placed in small or confined places, where there is not sufficient room for escape. As a remedy, he proposed that two or three Inspectors should be appointed, who should be thoroughly, scientifically and practically acquainted with steam boilers and engines, and their management; and that every boiler in the City should be inspected at least once a year, and tested by hydrostatic pressure. They should also be authorized to examine all persons having charge of boilers, and give them certificates in accordance with their qualifications; and have the power to revoke licenses, for cause. He would have any person employing a man as an engineer, who had not a certificate or license, subject to a fine of $100. With some such regulation, he thought, nine-tenths of the calamities by boiler-explosions would be prevented.

Mr. JOHN H. LONG thought the law of Congress in relation to vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam an excellent model for an ordinance in relation to boilers in the City. He believed that ninety-nine of every hundred of boiler explosions were the result of ignorance or carelessness, or a combination of them. He believed they were caused directly by want of water, which an incompetent man would not readily discover. There had been many theories offered by which to explain steam-boiler explosions besides the want of water, such as electricity and the spheroidal condition of water, but there was, in his opinion, something yet to be learned upon the subject. For instance, they all believed that the want of water would explode a boiler, but they could not yet determine to what the explosion was due; whether to the decomposition of the water into its elementary gases, or whether it was simply from a rapid generation of steam. And the very fact that the most enlightened did not know all that should be known on the subject, made it more necessary that all that is known should be familiar to every one entrusted with a steam-boiler. He therefore advised the immediate passage of a law providing for a sufficient number of competent inspectors to qualify engineers and to examine and test the strength of all steam generators and their appurtenances.

The Committee adjourned to Thursday next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE SERGEANT DISMISSED.

Sergeant SOUDER, of the Second Precinct, was tried yesterday, by the Police Commissioners, on a charge of having been engaged in playing cards while absent from duty without leave. J. J. MALONEY, the complainant in the case, did not appear. Messrs. IRVING and PLACE, counsel for the accused, called Capt. WEED to the stand. He testified that he gave Sergeant SOUDER leave of absence to attend a party on Monday evening, Oct. 24. It was also shown that Mr. SOUDER conducted himself properly during his absence. The Commissioners therefore dismissed the complaint.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Atlantic Telegraph Medals—Harbor Encroachments—A Time Ball for the Exchange.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the Chair.

The President announced that he had received a communication from Mr. DALLAS, our Minister to England, acknowledging the reception of the forty-one medals awarded by the Chamber to the officers of the British Navy who took part in laying the Atlantic Telegraph. Accompanying the letter was a copy of a communication from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, consenting to take charge of their distribution.

The following named gentlemen were elected members: Solomon N. Davis, Andrew Foster Higgings, Henry W. Hubbell, Samuel W. Lee, Marcellus M. Massey, Charles E. Milnor, Dennis Perkins, Reuben W. Ropes, Thomas G. Talmage, William Henry Wallace.

CYRUS CURTIS was elected to fill the vacancy on the Arbitration Committee.

GEO. W. BLUNT offered the report from the Committee on Harbor Encroachments. It was adopted, and ordered to be printed in connection with documents on the same subject previously laid before the Chamber.

ROYAL PHELPS called attention to the disgraceful condition of the Battery Enlargement, and upon his motion, the appropriate Committee was instructed to represent the subject to the City authorities.

Mr. MAURY introduced a preamble and resolutions relative to the adulteration of cotton. They recommended that the planter be obliged, by law, to place his name on the inside and outside of each bale of cotton, and that non-compliance be punished by fine. The President was instructed to confer with the different Chambers of Commerce in the cotton-bearing States on the subject, soliciting their coöperation in correcting the evils complained of.

An invitation to attend a lecture by HIRAM KETCHUM, on the subject of "Usury," was accepted.

Mr. TILESTON urged the importance of having a Time Ball at some prominent point in the City, for the purpose of affording to ship-captains and others the correct astronomical time. He thought the Exchange would be the most convenient place, and offered to bear a portion of the expense of establishing it. Messrs. GEO. BLUNT and ROYAL PHELPS also offered to pay their quota of the expense. The thanks of the Chamber were voted to them for their liberal enterprise.

The Dudley Observatory has consented to furnish the true time, and the Hudson River Railroad Company has placed its telegraph wires at the service of the astronomers to send the report at 12 o'clock daily. At the instant of the signal from the Observatory, the ball on the Exchange will drop, and indicate true noon. A similar arrangement exists in Liverpool, and is found to be of great value, particularly in adjusting chronometers.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At an adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, last evening, a communication was received from the State Comptroller, informing the Board that there is a tax of $260,000 to be levied on property in Kings County, valued at $104,295,591. The Penitentiary Committee reported that the expenses of that institution for the year ending Aug. 1, 1859, amounted to $27,857 45. Number of prisoners, Aug. 1, 1858, 280. Committed during the year, 1,709; discharged, 1675; deaths, 3. Prisoners, Aug. 1, 1859, 259. Average number during the year 259⅜. Average number during the last year 266⅜, at a cost of $8,574 61. The Clerk of the Board presented the following statement of the rate of taxation in the city and county for the year 1859: Average for the whole county, 1 20.3; average for City of Brooklyn, 1 24.2; average for late City of Williamsburgh, 1 64.1. A large number of bills were allowed and the Board adjourned.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.—PATRICK BAILEY, residing in Steuben-street, near Myrtle-avenue, yesterday morning went home intoxicated, and because his little daughter, who is about 14 years of age, did not obey an order of his as promptly as he thought she should, he emptied a kettle of hot water upon her, scalding her back severely. Neither the daughter or mother would make any other charge against him than that of being an habitual drunkard, and on that he was committed to answer.

FIRE.—At 5 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the upper story of house No. 330 Fulton-street, in apartments occupied by Mrs. ELIZA DUNN, milliner. The damage by fire and water will amount to about $1,000. Mrs. DUNN is insured for sufficient to cover her loss, in the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not known.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Judge LOTT will hold a Special Term of the Court for *ex parte* and litigated motions, on Monday, Nov. 7, 1859, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The Equity Calendar will not be called until Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A passenger, whose name is unknown, died in the cars of the Great Western Railway in Canada, on Tuesday. While conversing with some of the passengers, he was suddenly seized with a fit of sneezing, and immediately expired. He had previously stated, casually, that he was from Lyons, in this State, and that he was on his way to visit a brother in the West. His body was left at Paris (C. W.) to await the result of an inquest.

Carpets at a Sacrifice.

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS
FROM AUCTION.
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE
OF ENGLISH
CARPETS.
MEDALLION, VELVET and BRUSSELS.
100 pieces of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, very cheap.
200 pieces elegant INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c. and 40c. per yard,
50 pieces of
ENGLISH DRUGGETS,
50c. to 75c. per yard.
500 HEARTH RUGS, half price.
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, a great sacrifice.
5 bales of HEMP and DUTCH CARPETS,
CHEAP.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.

N. B.—Now landing, and will open THIS DAY, 20 bales of New Medallion, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from the celebrated manufactory of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England; all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.

ANDERSON, Bowery,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.

An experienced upholsterer connected with the establishment for twenty years.

Coughs and Colds are always disagreeable, often dangerous.—A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly and permanently. HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH OR COUGH AND FEVER PILLS always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, and your cough is gone and cold cured as by enchantment. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5, do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

The Balmoral Boot.—A Winter boot for the ladies. Though of very elegant appearance, it is a substantial, well-made, and exceedingly durable article, introduced by CANTRELL of No. 813 Broadway, and it has already elicited the approbation of the ladies. It is the best preventive of consumption we are acquainted with. There is no excuse for females to wear thin-soled shoes hereafter in cold weather.

Winter Hosiery,
FANCY SCARFS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.
Recent importations.
F. C. KEMPTON,
Successor to
J. M. Davies & Co., No. 106 William-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Health. Economy. Cleanliness. Luxury. Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenges the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Stop that Leak!
If your roof leaks, use the Bridgewater Paint. It is the only reliable article in the market. It is a safe guarantee against rain, hail, sleet or snow. Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Parents can learn how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, and young men in what pursuit they can best succeed, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines. Price $50. Hemmers attached. Parties not having the full amount can be accommodated by applying at the office, No. 489 Broadway.

Notice.—Ladies' Fancy Furs. 216.
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
At WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway,
216 OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. 216

At Everdell's, Wedding Cards, Notes, Envelopes, &c., Broadway style. These celebrated cards, engraved in the highest style of the art, can be had only at No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. See new Satin Tie for Wedding Cards.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5	to	$10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12	to	18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to	18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to	20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10	to	20
Fur beaver overcoats	9	to	12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6	to	12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4	to	—

66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68

Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil, for Bronchitis, &c.
OCTOBER 29, 1859.
DEAR SIR: I have been very much afflicted with chronic bronchitis and disease of the lungs, and two weeks since was induced to try your Cod-Liver Oil, and what is wonderful to me, it has brought me right up. I bought all I could find in this place, and now write to you to know about getting some more.
Yours, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. All who can't afford to pay for it will be furnished gratis.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

F. Y. S.—Patented November 1, 1859.
F. Y. S.—Improved French Yoke Shirts.
F. Y. S.—BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S.—All infringements dealt with to full extent of the law.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

One-third of Life in Bed.—New Rollable Spring Mattress, with bolster and invalid attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest, and healthiest bed in the world. No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas

If you have a Cough, Cold, or Asthma, we advise you at once to get a package or two of
STEWART'S
COUGH CANDY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Attractive Stereoscopic Novelties.—Just received, new views of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Rome, Naples, and the Pyrenees, at
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

MARRIED.

MITCHILL—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, Jr., to Miss HELEN SMITH, daughter of Uriah J. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

GARDNER—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hawkes, ROBERT W. GARDNER, of Jersey City, N. J., to ADELIA, second daughter of David Hawley, Esq., of this City.

☞ Connecticut and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

CATLIN—ROSS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, LYNDE CATLIN and SUSAN FRANCES, daughter of Samuel F. Ross, of San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAMSON—SHAROT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, JAQUES S. WILLIAMSON, of Gravesend, L. I., to ANN ELIZABETH SHAROT, of this City.

☞ *Christian Intelligencer* and Long Island *Star* please copy.

BISHOP—TURNER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. Mr. Dobson, of Moriches, L. I., HALLOCK J. BISHOP to MELISSA A. TURNER, both of the above place.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

BALL—MONTGOMERY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN BALL to KATE P., eldest daughter of John P. Montgomery.

HOAG—VAN ALSTYNE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Charles Doolittle, JOHN T. HOAG, of Nassau, to Miss ANGELICA VAN ALSTYNE, of same place.

FORMAN—COX.—At Mattituck, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. James Hamblin, ALEXANDER FORMAN, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Miss AMELIA A. COX, only daughter of Allen Cox, Esq., of Mattituck.

MARKS—CRANE.—At Caldwells, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. N. Vansant, MATTHEW B. MARKS, of Haverstraw, and SARAH LOUISA CRANE, of Lake Mohegan, niece of Capt. John C. Bard.

DIED.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, EMMA, daughter of J. S. and M. E. Ferris, aged 2 months.

Funeral to-day at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 103 Varick-st.

MEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, after a long and painful illness, JOSHUA MEAD, 61 years of age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services this day, (Friday,) Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 283 3d-av.

BURLEW.—In this City, of apoplexy, THOMAS E. BURLEW, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his brother, Richard Burlew, No. 216 Thompson-st., at 1 o'clock this day. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, HANNAH, widow of the late Jacob Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 Elm-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SAUNDERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, MARY, wife of John Saunders, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 526 Broome-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.

MCELHINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, of consumption, ALEXANDER MCELHINNEY, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 181 Adams-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers will please copy.

NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, FREDERICK W., only son of George and Adeline E. Newell, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Parmenus Johnson, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 104 Baltic-st., near Henry.

☞ Binghamton, N. Y., papers please copy.

PIKE.—In Brooklyn, HARRIET BARTHOLF, wife of John Pike, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, to be held at the house of her brother-in-law, James Letts, Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

THEBAUD.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, MATILDE LOUISE, wife of Paul L. Thebaud, and daughter of A. P. Pillot, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11½ o'clock, and returning, leave Orange at 4 o'clock.

DASSEL.—At Chengwatana, Min., on Friday, Oct. 21, at his residence, Mr. WM. F. DASSEL, in the 41st year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 577, Nov. 3, 1859.
16, 27, 56, 36, 33, 19, 15, 21, 30, 50, 51, 46, 78, 20.
Class No. 578, Nov. 3, 1859.
18, 50, 34, 61, 30, 1, 10, 72, 44, 23, 21, 66.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 3, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, made to order, with fine linen bosoms, and warranted a perfect fit—6 for $9, or $1 50 each.
LEWIS & GEBERT,
Excelsior
Shirt Manufacturers,
No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

Every shirt sold by us is warranted in every respect.

No. 469 Broadway,
between
Grand and Broome sts.

And for fitting we challenge all competition. We are the only and original manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50 each. Single shirts at the same rate as per dozen.

We respectfully invite the public to take a look at our $1 50 shirts; they are made of the same material and are just as good a shirt as you have been in the habit of paying $2 or $2 50 each. LEWIS & GEBERT, No. 469 Broadway, Only Manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50.

CAMERON, INVENTOR OF THE NEW HUMAN HAIR FOUNDATION WIGS. Manufactory No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A splendid stock of ladies half wigs, braids, &c. Our reliable Hair Dye sold wholesale and retail.

THE PUREST AND BEST
KEROSENE,
FOR SALE AT
EIGHTY-FIVE (85) CENTS PER GALLON,
BY
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
No. 38 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK,
SOLE AGENTS
OF THE
BOSTON AND PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL COMPANIES,
WHO ARE PROPRIETORS OF THE
KEROSENE TRADE MARK,
THIS OIL
DOES NOT SMOKE WHILE BURNING,
IS OF AN
UNCHANGEABLE LEMON COLOR,
AND HAS
NO UNPLEASANT ODOR.

A rival KEROSENE HOUSE has intimated by advertisement, that the OIL of the BOSTON AND PORTLAND KEROSENE COMPANIES, as sold by us, is ADULTERATED.

We assert (AND ARE READY TO HAVE THE MATTER TESTED BY ANY CHEMIST) that the above OIL is PURER AND BETTER than any other KEROSENE in market.

The BOSTON and PORTLAND COMPANIES have the right to use the "TRADE-MARK OF KEROSENE," and have advertised to that effect sufficiently long to give any persons opportunity to test that right.

The Boston and Portland Companies were PIONEERS in the manufacture, and have THE MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE WORLD.

J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.
ARE
DISTILLERS OF
CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID,
AND DEALERS IN
SOAP AND GAS MAKERS' RESINS,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE, PITCH, TAR, VARNISHES, &c.,
OF THE BEST QUALITY AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
Publish this Day:
I.
WOMEN ARTISTS
IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES.
By Mrs. ELLET,
Author of
"Women of the American Revolution," &c.
12mo. Muslin, $1.
II.
FISHER'S RIVER,
(NORTH CAROLINA,)
SCENES AND CHARACTERS.
By "SKITT,"
"Who was raised thar."
Illustrated by JOHN MCLENAN.
12mo. Muslin, $1.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage paid, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the money.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
TIME TABLES
Published officially under the supervision of Railway Superintendents.
Contents of the November Number:

I.—DESCRIPTION OF DETROIT (Michigan,) with Illustration; Boston and New-York; The Growth of Philadelphia.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—A Trip to Iowa, Missouri, and the Missouri River; Emporium, or Mound City, Illinois; Memphis, Tenn.; The Grand South Carolina Tunnel; To Strangers Visiting New-York; Fencing Railway Tracks; Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway; New-York Central Railway; Dayton and Michigan Railway; Important Decision—The Law of Indorsement on Railway Bonds; Important and Just Decision; The Grand Trunk Railway; Knew how to Appreciate Railways; How Railways Influence the Value of Property; City Passenger Travel in St. Louis; City Passenger Travel in Boston; Railway Convention at Cleveland, O., Oct 18 and 19; Convention of Railway Freight Agents at Dayton, O., Oct. 22; A New Railway Map of the United States and the Canadas; To Railway Officers; Mississippi and Missouri Railway; Left Behind.
III.—NEW INVENTIONS.—Tempering Metals; Steam-boiler Explosions; Improved Stop-gate for Canals; Locomotive Fire-box; Improvement in Railway Car Seats.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—The Song of the Wind; One Hundred Miles per Hour; Or, Nightmare on the Rails; A "Corned Beef" Boarder; A Kentucky Egg eater; I've heard Pap read about You in the Bible! Zat is my Trunk, Sare! The New-England Yankee; Going to Heaven by the way of New-Orleans; Forty Dollars and Found; Not the Angel Gabriel; Healthy Place for Chickens.
V.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; Valentia Bay, Ireland; and London, England—with Illustration.
VI.—APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, and Important Rules for Railway Travelers.
VII.—A LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES.
VIII.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, Buffalo, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.
IX.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.
X.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
XI.—SEVENTY-FIVE MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.
XII.—NEW TIME TABLES, corrected to date.

PRICE—Only 25 cents per copy.

For sale by all the Book and Periodical Agents, at the principal bookstores, and by the boys who sell books, papers, &c., upon the Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.

The fourth Lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, by

REV. W. A. BARTLETT.

Subject—THE WISE AND THE OTHERWISE; OR, PROGRESSION BY ANTAGONISM.

Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne, W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the DAILY TIMES and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.

Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., who has spent twenty-three years of his life in India, and who was there during the great mutiny, will deliver a course of FIVE POPULAR LECTURES on HINDOSTAN and the HINDOOS,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

SUBJECT—The Races of India; their Languages; Curious Customs; Fakirs; Indian Hermits; Hindoo Wit; and Hindoo Women.

LECTURE II.—THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.
SUBJECT—Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country; the Literature of India; the Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.

LECTURE III.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.
SUBJECT—The Braminic Priesthood; Caste; Description of a visit to a Temple covering more than 10 acres of ground; Mode of Worship.

LECTURE IV.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
SUBJECT—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism; a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.

LECTURE V.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 21.
SUBJECT—Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India; some Account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres; the late Great Rebellion; its Nature and Occasion; the Atrocities, how far exaggerated; Heroic Deed; Destiny of India.

The Lectures are intended to combine Instruction with Entertainment.

TICKETS FOR THE COURSE, $1.
For a Gentleman and Lady, $1 50. Teachers and Pupils of Schools, 50 cents.
Single Evening Tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets for the Course may be obtained at all the Bookstores on Broadway, and at the door on the evening of lecture.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 Broadway, having been thoroughly cleaned, painted and put in order, was reopened for the delivery of books Sept. 5. Apprentices, Journeymen, and all other eligible persons, especially those connected with the Mechanic Arts, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages this institution affords for spending their leisure in an agreeable and instructive manner. The rooms are well lighted and furnished with tables, seats and other conveniences. The terms are: for Apprentices, or young persons employed as such, free. Journeymen, Mechanics, Teachers in Common Schools, Students in Schools or Academies, Young Men employed in offices, &c., $1 per year.

Mechanics or Tradesmen in business on their own account, $2 per year.

The Free Drawing Classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are now in operation.

Apply at the Library.

SKATES.—W. N. SEYMOUR & CO. NO. 4 CHATHAM-square, offer for sale a full assortment of fine English skates for ladies and gentlemen. Also, a good variety of boys' skates, all sizes and styles.

DELICIOUS DRAUGHT ALES.—THE choicest malt productions of England, Scotland and of the United States for sale, on draught, by GEO. E. MENDUM, Broadway and Cedar-st.

PEW FOR SALE—IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square—No. 158, north aisle. Apply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE, No. 38 Walker-st., or SAM'L. B. BARTOW, No. 92 Warren-st.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL.
AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES,
Warranted that the quality will give entire Satisfaction.

This Oil does not Smoke while Burning
IS OF AN
UNCHANGABLE LEMON COLOR,
AND HAS
NO UNPLEASANT ODOR.

An Equal Quantity of it Burns Longer than any other Oil in the market.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY
ARE EXCLUSIVE OWNERS OF THE
PATENT RIGHTS
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
KEROSENE.
ALSO, PROPRIETORS OF THE
KEROSENE TRADE MARK.

Dealers are notified that any infringement of either PATENT or TRADE MARK will be vigorously prosecuted.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY
ARE NOT
DISTILLERS OF CAMPHENE AND BURNING
FLUID,

And warrant all their Oils to be pure, and to be unmixed with deleterious compounds.

The NEW-YORK KEROSENE can be had of all the Wholesale Druggists, Oil Dealers, Grocers, leading Dealers in Camphene, &c., and Lamp Dealers.

N. B.—Parties ordering from New-York Houses that have issued our Trade-Mark Circular, can rely on getting the genuine article, as their orders are all shipped from the Central Dépôt of the Company.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.
AUSTEN, Agent,
No. 93 PEARL-ST.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED.
ALL ORDERS SHIPPED
DIRECT FROM THE
DEPOT OF THE COMPANY.

AARON SEELEY,
DISTILLER OF CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL
AND
BURNING FLUID,
NO. 32 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK.

STRANGERS
AND CITIZENS
Are invited to examine our stock of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing an immense variety of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS,
PENDANTS, &c., &c.
Of FRENCH,
ENGLISH,
And AMERICAN
Manufacture.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, a complete assortment of
FRENCH CHINA
Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets.
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS.
Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.

STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.
A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY

Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

ADVERTISING IN CALIFORNIA.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. are prepared to advertise in all the papers in California, at the lowest rates. Apply at No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.

$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.

The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.

LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29, 1859.

DR. WITMER: This is to certify that for the last five years I have been almost constantly afflicted with Piles and Falling of the Bowels, and at times unable to attend to business, or even to walk. I had tried medicines of all descriptions that were recommended to me, but without relief or benefit. I was recommended by Mr. Burton to try Dr. Witmer's medicine. I called upon the agent; he referred to Mr. Bentley, No. 113 East 31st-st., New-York, and to Mr. Rodgers, No. 128 Front-st., New-York, and by their recommendation I was induced to try it. I used the medicine as directed, and in four weeks from the time I commenced using it I was cured from pains, and well of the disease, and remain so to this day, and it is now six months since I was cured, and no return of the disease. I therefore, as an act of humanity, recommend it to the public.

Yours, Respectfully, WM. C. HAMILTON.

Dépôt for the sale of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the United States.

CHAPPED HANDS, SORE LIPS, FACE, &c. Cured in one night by VONDERSMITH CAMPHOR ICE. Copyright secured. All others are counterfeits. DEPOT NO. 158 BOWERY, and sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. Sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT, DELIGHTFUL.—A new discovery, SOFT FRENCH TALLOW, for beautifying, puffing, curling, softening, smoothing, glossing, laying and setting the Hair. It imparts a silky gloss and softness, and at the same time a stiffness. As the hair is dressed, so it remains. It is the beau ideal of the toilet. A perfect gem for ladies' and children's use. A first-class article for first-class times, and should be used in every family. It is the best preparation for the hair in the world. Mrs. ISABEL SCIPLE, dépôt No. 23 Ann-st, New-York. Price 50 cents per box. For sale at No. 616 Broadway.

REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at moderate prices, at LUCIUS HART'S, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

FREE CLASSES IN
VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY.

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD—CHEVE'S SYSTEM. Desiring to give the public an opportunity of testing this system, Mlle. SAUVAGEOT respectfully offers a Course of Twenty Lessons free. For tickets, apply personally at No. 835 Broadway, from 1 till 4. MORNING Classes for Ladies. EVENING Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.

For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MADAME M. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. For circulars and references, apply at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway. French and mathematics taught by Prof. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 15th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. HUDSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son, or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $250 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT WILTON, CONN.—The pupils receive the immediate care of the Principal; the situation very healthy; pupils received at any time; terms $120 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 1.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, REopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

THE "GRAHAM ART SCHOOL" OF THE Brooklyn Institute will be opened for study, at 7 o'clock P. M., Nov. 7, 1859, and through the Winter on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
H. S. BECKWITH, Secretary.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER will give lessons on the piano-forte by the quarter or single lesson. Those desiring thorough and rapid instruction, at their own or the teacher's residence, can receive information by applying at No. 1,252 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

PIANO TAUGHT.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has studied under the first masters of the age, desires, for the sake of employing his time, to give lessons on the piano at $10 for 24 lessons, during the Winter. Apply at the office, No. 343 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, and paying particular attention to beginners, would like a few more pupils upon the piano-forte. Address MUSIC, Metropolitan Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching vocal and instrumental music is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 34 East 12th-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

CHOICE DUTCH HYACINTHS.—FOR SALE —A small fresh supply of Dutch Hyacinths and other bulbs, with names and description, in half cases, all in excellent condition, by R. W. BURLAGE No. 36 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION in the English branches, music, and French, in exchange for board in a strictly private family. Undoubted reference given. Address H. D. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS RESIDENT TEACHER, A LADY capable of teaching French and music, in a seminary on the Brooklyn side. Cards of address are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS GOVerness, to teach English, French, and rudiments of music and drawing. Address Q. T., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN AN Industrial School in this City; a single man of experience and decided piety. Remuneration small. Address A. B. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, HAVING THE highest testimonials as a teacher, wishes one or two private pupils. Terms moderate. Address SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG WOMEN, situations; one as cook, who understands pastries, soups, poultry, game, boning, larding, baking, &c.; has the best of City references. The other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, east of 1st-av.; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; cuts and fits children's dresses in neatest style; knows how to use Grover & Baker's sewing machines; very best City reference given. Call at No. 105 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days. No objection to a little light chamberwork.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and does up ladies' muslins and French fluting; understands hair-dressing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Is willing to go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer for a steady, reliable, experienced woman; has just served a first-class family in Brooklyn, who will give her unexceptionable references; understands all kinds of kitchen work, and a person of neat habits, truthful and honest. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant women wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—FOR A MOST EXPERIENCED, ECOnomical and faithful servant, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an industrious and trustworthy person, kind in disposition and obliging; has lived four years in her last place, to which she refers. Call for ROSA, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress in a private family; has lived in a first-class family for three years; understands her business thoroughly. Has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as seamstress and dressmaker, and to wait on young ladies; would have no objection to go South; would be found an acquisition by any lady who may engage her. Call at her present situation, No. 19 West 26th-st., or No. 1,015 Broadway in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CAPABLE nurse, in a private family; can take charge of an infant or grown child; can do plain sewing, and has no objection to go South. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 London-terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion. She thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and is a good baker. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a private, first-class family, wages $8 to $9. Also, by another, as chambermaid and waitress. Good references Apply for two days at No. 206 Columbia-st., 2d door from Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing: is a first-rate baker, and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or take entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork or sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 142 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 3 years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived nine years in one family, to whom she will refer, if required; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans, as nurse or chambermaid; can do general housework; best of reference. May be seen on application to Fairbanks & Co., No. 189 Broadway, or at No. 244 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT GIRL, OF REspectable parentage, a situation, to do the general housework of a private family; is a most excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; will be found a desirable servant, and has good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping, a situation for her upper girl, whom she can cordially recommend; she will take a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 79 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as first-class cook; understands her occupation thoroughly; would prefer to engage with a family going South; good City reference. Apply at No. 99 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No 361 2d-av., in the fancy-store, between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can do general housework; can bring good recommendation. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONAL cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; good City references given. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., second door from 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent cook; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain cook, and an excellent laundress; has no objection to take care of children, and do sewing. Call for two days, at 285 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a small private family, or as chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress alone; understands fluting, &c.; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 118 7th-av., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to take care of a child; the best of City references given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has no objection to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, who can be well recommended, as chambermaid and to do sewing. Apply at No. 89 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY PROTESTant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good references can be given. Call at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has lived five years in her last place. Apply at No. 64 Amity-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECTABLE German woman wants a situation as cook, housekeeper, or nurse; best of City reference. Apply at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of game and pastry. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 148 3d-av., in store.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RRSPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to do housework for two or three in family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 303 East 10th-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTEEL GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style, shirts and family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable American Protestant young woman, with first-class references from last employers, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to a boarding-house; will be found a capable and willing servant. Call at or address 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 24 3d-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and sewer; has the best of reference. No objection to go South or any distance. Apply at No. 379 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as excellent plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 153 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country, as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call or address CATHARINE, No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing or as laundress. Has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; best City reference given. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, by a respectable woman. No objections to do general housework. Wages $5. Apply at No. 244 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH lady, newly arrived, a situation as first-class cook; the best recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 327 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid or as chambermaid and plain sewer. The best of City reference. Apply at her present employer's, 84 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Call at corner of 48th-st. and 7th-av., over the bakery. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL WANTS a situation as seamstress, and to wait on grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, INDUSTRIous young man, a situation with some country gentleman; understands the management of horses and cattle, and would make himself generally useful and obliging; a steady, good driver if required. References long and satisfactory. Call or address L. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 14 Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A gentleman's family, by a respectable Protestant young man; he understands his business in all its different branches, as his references will testify; no objection to the country. A note addressed to J. G., at Henry A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will be promptly attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the old country and this, with all the necessary recommendations required. Address to 654 Broadway, or C. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, a good and careful driver; would also wait on a single gentleman, and make himself useful; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM OR coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has the best of reference. Address P. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses; also, the proper treatment of the many and different diseases horses are subject to. Wages not the object, but employment; in town or country. Address C. M. Box, 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A very competent person who has just left his employer, with whom he has lived eight years, and to whom he is permitted to refer. Can be seen or heard of by applying to George Murray, No. 33 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a furnace and make himself generally useful to his employer if required. Can give good reference. Address B. O., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, with a wife and child, a situation; or would take charge of a few green houses in this City for the Winter; can be highly recommended. Address FLORIST, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the best of City reference. Address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter or clerk; understands something about book-keeping. Can give good City references. Salary not as much of an object as a good situation. Address F. H. C., No. 289 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A REspectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of reference as to character and capacity. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS WAITer in a private family; an active and capable man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter or coachman; would make himself useful; his employers can be seen; reference the last 6 years. Address GEORGE, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 12 Washington-square for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMIly, a short distance in the country, a young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; a comfortable, quiet home for a steady girl; no other need apply; wages, $5 or $6. Address A. A., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating where she may be seen on Friday, the 4th inst.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL AND INtroduce druggists' articles; must be of pleasing address and have knowledge of the drug trade and experience in trading. To an energetic, go-ahead young man this is a first-rate opportunity. Address, with reference, DRUGGIST, *Herald* Office.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS TO MAKE COLLECtions for a benevolent object in this City; good address and indisputable references required. Middle aged men preferred. Only Americans need apply. Inquire at Bible House, Office No. 35, third floor; entrance on 8th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY SERVANT GIRL, TO cook and do general housework in a small family; must understand cooking, be an excellent washer and ironer, and have good references. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 293 2d-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNderstands baking and cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference required. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 19 East 22d-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. State age, references and amount of salary required, in applicant's handwriting, addressed to COMPANY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH CITY REFerences, willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 46 East 20th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE FRANCAISE POUR soigner un enfant de quatre ans et pour coudre. Il est nécessaire qu'elle parle un peu l'Anglais. S'adresser au coin sud ouest du 5-ème av. et 34-ème rue avant midi.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.

A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SELF-ADJUSTING BED-SPRINGS—ROBINSON'S PATENT.—We have in this combination of comfort, economy and cleanliness, a demonstration that a bed, adapted to every one's wants, may be had at a low price at No. 169 New Canal-st., near Bowery.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES—IMPORTANT.—Unionport, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Olinville, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, &c. The sale of lots for unpaid takes will take place at Albany on the 10th of November next. The tax books will be opened on Saturday next, Nov. 5, at Keene's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., after which no taxes will be received.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER.
T. McKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house 22 feet 6 inches front, 65 feet deep, lot 100 feet deep, located on East 29th-st., will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to go South. Lowest cash price $13,000, $7,000 of which can remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement four-story brown-stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., on high ground, free of rock; has plate glass, extra vault cemented, extra stairs, &c. This is a good opportunity to secure a superior house below its value. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES FOR SALE—In Westchester County, near a depôt; land in fine order; plenty of fruit and shade trees; good house and out-buildings; best farm in Westchester County. Must be sold, as the owner is obliged to go West.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house on East 13th-st. for sale; four stories, in fine order, gas fixtures, &c.; lot 103 feet deep; price $11,000; terms easy. Also, a beautiful country-seat at Yonkers; finely ornamented grounds, &c.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY—A NEW three-story high-stoop house in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; size 17x50. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN BUILT four-story brown-stone house, No. 55 West 23d-st., with immediate possession. Also, for sale, the convenient three-story brick house No. 35 East 24th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., two new four-story stone-front, high-stoop houses, with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR 5TH-AV., below 14th-st., 25 by 70 feet; the neighborhood is unexceptionable, and the premises are in good condition; lowest rent, $2,400 per annum, or $1,500 from now until 20th April next. For cards of admission, address Box No. 206 Post-office.

A VERY SUPERIOR FURNISHED HOUSE to let on West 14th-st. Rent from now till 15th April $1,800. This house is richly and elegantly furnished in the most fashionable style. A card of admission can be had by calling on
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF MODern high-stoop house, No. 148 East 30th st., with all the improvements, seven beautiful rooms, water-closet, bath-room, &c., attached; or will let the second floor through, to a man and wife, for $16 50 per month. Apply at No. 142 Fulton-st. J. S. BRADLEY.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SECOND STORY of No. 122 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., 40 by 30 feet, well lighted, with six windows—suitable for Insurance or other business. Will be divided if required. Apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 88 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., with bath-room, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures complete. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house on 36th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements, partly furnished. Price $200 per year and board gentleman, wife and servant. Possession immediately. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE House No. 354 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order; bath, range, gas and water fixtures; adjacent to cars and ferries. Lease to a good tenant at $550 per annum. Apply at No. 7 Gold-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT ONCE, A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, located near Madison-square. There is a party now in the house who pay $35 a week, with private table, and wish to remain. Rent $1,800. Call at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR SHOPS, MANUFACturing purposes, livery, stable, feed store, coal yard, &c. Located Nos. 157 and 159 West 49th-st., near 8th av. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COACH FACTORY, No. 207 Greene-st., New-York, having been occupied for the above business for several years past, and being a good location. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, No. 41 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. For permit to see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FOURTH-st., (Albion-place.) Rent $830. Very cheap. Furniture for sale; price $1,000. Five rooms are now occupied by boarders, who pay $70 a week, and wish to remain. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A NICE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, high stoop, with all the modern improvements; possession at once. Will be let from now until May at the low rent of $650 per year.
KINSHIMER, No. 345 4th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO FURRIERS.—A PART OF A STORE ON the west side of Broadway to rent during the Winter season for the sale of Furs. Apply at No. 627 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family till the 1st of May, situated west of Broadway, between 14th and 28th sts., east of the 8th-av.; rent about $150 per month. Word left with Hasbrouck, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs, or at No. 177 West 23d-st., for Mrs. DWIGHT, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of quiet habits, an unfurnished room, on first or second floor, in a house supplied with water and closets, between 4th and 14th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; any plain, orderly private family may respond. Address C. H., care Wm. Laws, Esq., Metropolitan Post-office, Bible House, Astor-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL, NEAT house with all the modern improvements; must be completely furnished, for a small, first-class family; rent from $900 to $1,200. Call or address, GEORGE, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE SIZED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Address S. Y. D., Box 980 Post-office, with location and terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Dépôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SALE IN FORECLOSURE
OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTH SIDE OF LEONARD-ST., FIRST FRONT WEST OF BROADWAY.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the large and valuable plot of ground known as Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., with the buildings thereon, being on the north side, distant 177 feet west of Broadway. The plot is 49 feet front in Leonard-st., 37 feet rear, by 125 feet in depth.

This property is the first front west of Broadway, and forms the rear boundary of four important Broadway lots. For maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 3d and 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of magnificent Paris Fancy Goods, comprising

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BRONZE CLOCKS, PARIAN WARE,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB SILVER PLATEDWARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
GROUPS AND STATUETTES,

and a large variety of the richest goods. The Ladies are particularly invited to examine the above beautiful assortment.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
$12,000.—AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE.
RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant household furniture in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of over $12,000 worth of superior rosewood and mahogany furniture in every variety, beds and bedding, costly rosewood piano-forte stool and cover; China and glassware, silverware, &c., &c., being the largest and really finest assortment offered at public auction this season. The sale will be positive, rain or shine, and without any reserve whatever. Housekeepers and dealers will do well to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

FINE COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES—by the first French artists, being the balance of an invoice sold on Friday, Oct. 21. These pictures are just received from Paris, and comprise the works of celebrated artists, direct from their studios. They are warranted original, and comprise some of the finest specimens of the following artists, viz.: A. Veron, E. Lemmens, G. Felberg, Hildebrand, Micbaud, J. Murat, Bourne, L. Shynen, Couturier, H. Duvien, Diebolt, Delaporte, Van Falens, and others of equal celebrity and merit. This catalogue will embrace the entire balance of the invoice received by us from Parisian artists, to test the market, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. They will be on exhibition from Monday, Oct. 31, until day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: Household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussells and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in moquette, one do. covered in crimson, elegant rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, manogany sofas and chairs, covered in hair cloth, rockers and easy chairs, hair mattresses, straw beds, feather beds, bureaus, towel racks, glass ware, crockery, kitchen ware, &c. Also a sewing machine, No. 2 Singer's Patent, with large shuttle, is in perfect order, cost $150, suitable for all kinds of sewing.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD will sell, on THIS DAY, (Friday) at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, consisting of drawing-room suites, velvet carpets, centre-tables, piano-forte, oil-paintings, statuary, vases, bookcase, etageres, bronzes, lace curtains, shades, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses; also, a large assortment of dining-room furniture, and many articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Nov. 4,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of genteel second-hand and new household furniture—carpets, mirrors, clocks cutlery, China and glassware, stoves, mattresses, bedding, palliasses, &c., &c. Also, 3 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in moquet, brocatel, and plush. Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of attention.

AUCTION NOTICE.
W. C. EDEY, AUCTIONEER.
STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.

Will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, the balance of the invoice of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Passe Partouts, &c. Sold in lots to suit the private buyer, as well as the trade. Country merchants are invited to attend.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—HAVANA CIGARS.—GERARD, BETTS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 106 Wall-st., Havana cigars—300,000 genuine Havana cigars, sold for account of whom it may concern, having been seized at the Custom-house for undervaluation. Sale peremptory.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer—No. 73 William-st.
DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY and SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, each day, 30 cases of choice assorted roots, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, snowdrops, iris, ranunculus, anemonies, crown imperials, lilies, &c. Gardeners and those in want, attend. Catalogues ready.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large and genteel assortment of furniture, together with carpets, beds, bedding, stoves, China, glass, and everything connected with a well-furnished house. Also, six bales feathers. Housekeepers should attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 IN CASH. —A thorough business man with the above amount is wanted in an established package straw goods house, who can have charge of the financial department. A better chance for investment is seldom offered. Address, with real name, A. C. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery and commission house, thoroughly established. A general or special partner with $25,000, to take the place of a partner who will retire December 1. Address H. B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

HOUSE AND LOT, LOTS OR FARM—Wanted in exchange for an established stand, fixtures and stock (about $5,500) of ribbons, laces, trimmings, fancy goods, embroideries, gloves, &c. Apply at No. 15 3d-av., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS OF GOOD QUALITY, SUITable for a large farm, wanted in exchange for a valuable manufacturing stock. Inquire of I. V. LOOMIS, No. 90 Wall-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $20,000, in a pleasant, agreeable business, with a large trade already established. Address V. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1859.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership of DALES & WHITE, Packing-box Makers, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day.
WM. R. DALES,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1859. JAMES T. WHITE.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 81 Beekman-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.

In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No safer security has ever been offered upon this market.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.

The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days) which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay said interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.
S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds, and bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 26 PINE-ST. —The remaining installment of fifty per cent. of the subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be payable at the Park Bank on Thursday, the 10th inst.

A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER, Commissioners.
R. W. HOWES,

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking Room, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J.,
Oct. 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the 15th of November next inclusive. By order of the Board.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Bonds of the City of Cleveland, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE STOCK for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—MARIA N. ABBEY, by CHARLES LOMBARD, JR., her next friend, against HORATIO G. ABBEY.—To all to whom these presents shall come: Take notice, that at a Special Term of this Court, held at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 11, 1857, present Selah B. Strong, Justice, a decree was made in this matter, of which the following is a copy:

"On coming in of the proofs in this action, no person appearing on the part of the defendant, the same being submitted in open Court, it is ordered that the report of J. M. Van Cott, Esq., the Referee herein, be confirmed. And this cause now coming on to be heard upon such proofs and upon such report, it is ordered, decreed and adjudged that the marriage contract between the said Maria N. Abbey and Horatio G. Abbey be annulled and declared dissolved, and that the said Maria N Abbey be absolutely divorced from the said Horatio G. Abbey, with liberty on her part to marry again in the lifetime of the defendant, but without liberty on his part to marry again in the lifetime of the plaintiff, with costs to be taxed and fifty dollars counsel fee to be paid by the defendant.

Enter this judgment S. B. STRONG." [L.S.]
A copy. W. H. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. —Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je3-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-1aw6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
s9-1aw6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD HORSES, now to be seen at BROWN & SMITH'S stable, No. 120 East 24th-st. If not sold before MONDAY, Nov. 7, they will be sold at auction on that day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT LADIES' saddle-horse in this City; to be seen at No. 35 West 29th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!

In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD OR ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next.

To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.

But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 12th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchway and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.

All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tunnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD, ON MONDAY, 7TH inst., in the Pound, one black mare, three billy-goats, and three nannies, to pay charges. W. WALTERMIRE, P. M., 55th-st. and 5th-av.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease —Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 30 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison our taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$130
Second Cabin Passage..75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..$110
Second Cabin Passage..60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 60
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-ship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL AND CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau..$45
Passage Money to Havana..60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana........................15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
Second-hand PIANOS, first-class make, in good order, at low prices.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs (12 stops,) Pedal-Bass Melodeons, and Melodeons of every style. Illustrated Catalogues sent free to any address. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent applied, if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR Scale Pianos, full iron frame, patent damper, unequaled for standing in tune. Wareroom No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.; Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

60 PIANO-FORTES AND 3 SMALL ORGANS, new and second-hand, for $20, $30, $45, $60, $85, $100 to $350, at No. 1,097 Broadway, corner 32d-st.
R. GONZALEZ.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

$250 NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $187 50, 6¾ octave, grand action and warranted; cover and stool at half-price. Mahogany yard, No. 348 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30 $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 40 and 12 M., and 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $33 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yapshank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second-hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BEAUCARDE—LUCREZIA.
The sale for Beaucarde's second night in America ("Lucrezia Borgia") commences this morning at all the TICKET OFFICES—Academy of Music; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; No. 2 Astor House.
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE
Will make his second appearance in America
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 4,
On which occasion will be given Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Signor BEAUCARDE in his great rôle of........Genaro
Mme. GAZZANIGA as........Lucrezia Borgia
Mme. STRAKOSCH as........Orsini
Signor AMODIO as........The Duke
Conductor and Musical Director........Sig. MUZIO
On SATURDAY, at 1, doors open at 12,
GRAND MATINEE,
On which occasion a most extraordinary combination of
ARTISTS AND OPERAS
Will be offered to the patrons of the Matinée. The Directors, desirous that every kind of musical entertainment which from its excellence is worthy of public attention, might be heard at the Academy, have made an arrangement with the popular artists,
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,
Who during the last month have made such a favorable impression with their Operettas and Lyric Proverbs, for performing at the Matinée the highly successful Operetta,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
THE GREAT TENOR, SIGNOR BEAUCARDE,
Will make his first appearance on the same occasion.
The performances will comprise
The fourth act of Donizetti's Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
Fernando........Signor Beaucarde.
Leonora........Mme. Gazzaniga.
Which will be given in full, including the
SPIRITO GENTIL........Signor BEAUCARDE.
To be followed by the admired Operetta of
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Written by H. Drayton.
Music composed by E. J. Loder.
Oscar, Count de Belleville........Mr. H. Drayton.
Louise, Countesse de Belleville........Mrs. H. Drayton.
Song—"I've loved thee long, Louise"........Mrs. Drayton.
Duet—"Good Husband"........Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recit.—"He's gone; once more I am alone."
Ballad—"If I but dared to tell how much I loved."........Mrs. Drayton.
Duettino—"I've said it, Sir, and law my word must be........Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recitative—"Ah! yes, as in the play"; Grand Air—"Happiness, joy divine"; Melody—"How oft in fancy have I heard"........Mr. Drayton
Duet—"Good night"........Mr. & Mrs. Drayton
Recitative—"Dear Oscar, I am thine alone"; Cantabile—"When in solitude I ponder"; Cabaletta—"Hope now brightly beaming"........Mr. & Mrs. Drayton
Duet—"Leave me, I pray"; Duet—"Madame, I know all"; Finale—"What vengeance, what fury"........Mr. & Mrs. Drayton
To conclude with (by request) the entire opera of
RIGOLETTO,
which will be given without curtailment or abridgement.
Mad. COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. STIGELLI,
MULLER,
The great BARITONE, Sig. FERRI,
In his great rôle of Rigoletto.
The directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be strictly complied with.
The sale of tickets for the Matinée commences this morning.
On MONDAY, Nov. 7, first night in America of Verdi's new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
now being performed in Europe with extraordinary success, which will be produced at the Academy of Music with four new scenes, five hundred magnificent and costly dresses, a number of splendid suites of mediæval accoutrements and properties, (from the celebrated manufactory of Granger, in Paris,) and an immense ensemble, at a cost of $15,000.
The sale of seats for the first three nights of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
will commence this morning.
NOTICE.—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
A rumor having been circulated that all seats for the first three nights of the SICILIAN VESPERS have been taken, the directors beg to state that they have not permitted and will not permit a single seat to be sold before to-morrow morning, when the regular sale of seats and private boxes for the first three nights will take place as announced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The public are respectfully informed that, after a preparation of many months' duration, the Directors are enabled to announce
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
(Music by VERDI; the Poem by EUGENE SCRIBE,)
FOR MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 7.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
was expressly composed by VERDI for the Grand Opera in Paris, and is universally acknowledged as being the grandest and most effective Opera of this celebrated composer. Its success in Italy has been enormous, and on its production in London last June, it was received with an enthusiasm that has never been surpassed by any other Italian Opera.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
Will be produced at the Academy of Music,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By SIGNOR HANNIBAL W. CALVO, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris, by Monsieur Le Roy, costumer of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumer from the principal theatres in Italy.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
The Princess Elena........Mme. COLSON
Arrigo........Sig. BRIGNOLI
The Governor of Monforte........Sig. FERRI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators........Sig. JUNCA
SECONDARY CHARACTERS
by Mme. Morra, Signors Muller, Rubio, Quinto, Ximenes, Crouza, Panfi, &c.
To give due effect to the numerous double chorusses (French and Sicilian) the regular choruses have been increased to
EIGHTY SINGERS.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will comprise
SIXTY-FOUR PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
SIGNOR MUZIO.
Harpist........M. APTOMAS.
THE TARANTELLE BY THE CORPS DE BALLET
has been composed by M. DENSTAEDT.
THE MISE EN SCENE OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS
has been perfected under the direct superintendence of B. Ullman, who for the purpose has visited the principal European Opera-houses, assisted by M. DUBREUL.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES
FOR THE FIRST THREE NIGHTS OF THE VESPERS
Will commence this morning.
NOTICE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
A rumor having been circulated that all seats for the first three nights of the SICILIAN VESPERS have been taken, the Directors beg to state that they have not permitted and will not permit a single seat to be sold before to-morrow morning, when the regular sale of seats and private boxes for the first three nights will take place, as announced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The sale of seats for the first three nights commences to-morrow.
The Directors respectfully announce that the new opera of THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
WORDS BY SCRIBE, MUSIC BY VERDI,
will be given for the first time in America on MONDAY next.

The auspicious production of this work in Paris, where on its first performance it was hailed as the greatest work of its celebrated *maestro*, has now been confirmed and indorsed by nearly all the great opera communities of Europe. It has been selected invariably by Italian managers as the *Opera di Cartello*, which, in theatrical parlance, means the card upon which they have staked the fate of the season. In every instance the issue has been prosperous and satisfactory. It has enabled them to refer to the season just concluded as one of the most fruitful on record, and that, too, in spite of the depression caused by the late war. Crowds, such as were never gathered to witness even "Il Trovatore," have flocked to hear this later and more esteemed work. A success so wide-spread and extraordinary is without a parallel in theatrical history. In London, where competition is always alive to its opportunities, the energetic lessee of Drury Lane selected Verdi's work as a counterpoise to the attractions of Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploermel" at the other house. Whilst the latter has obtained an undoubted success, the "Sicilian Vespers" has elicited much more enthusiasm.

Under these circumstances the Directors have deemed it their duty towards the patrons of the opera at once to satisfy public curiosity by producing the opera with all the expedition that is compatible with the very extensive preparations demanded by the work, and never begrudged by the direction of the Academy of Music.

The opera of the Sicilian Vespers was written for the Grand Opera in Paris at the express command of the Emperor. It is well known to critics and connoisseurs that Verdi has introduced in it a new style, which, it is considered by many, will henceforth be the real style in all his own compositions and in those of his followers. Whilst it possesses all the melodic features, so conspicuous in Il Trovatore and La Traviata, it is free from certain trivialities which have too often furnished the opponents of Verdi with pretexts for hostility. In the Sicilian Vespers we encounter a manner at once massive and grand, and a boldness of form such as we find in Meyerbeer's Huguenots, Rossini's Moses in Egypt, and that most dramatic of all operas, La Juive. In fact, it possesses all the breadth and strength of construction usually found in Meyerbeer's and Halévy's works, with the spontaneity and elegance of the pure Italian school.

The opera will be brought out under the special superintendence of Signor Muzio, the well-known pupil and friend of Signor Verdi, who, it will be remembered, was engaged last year as the especial conductor of Mlle. Piccolomini. Signor Muzio, from association and familiarity with Verdi and his music, is, of all conductors, the one most familiar with its style and delicate *nuances*, to which he adds all the necessary routine and experience acquired in a long and most intimate connection with Italian music.

If the public have, therefore, just grounds to rely upon full justice being done to the musical department, they can rest assured that the *mise-en-scene* will be, to say the least, in perfect keeping with it. Indeed, the directors can boldly assert that—thanks to the liberality of some of the prominent stockholders of the Academy of Music, who, at the end of Mr. Ullman's last season, advanced to him a large sum of money—there will be an opportunity for bringing out this novelty with a degree of splendor, an exactness of detail, and a richness of effect which have never before been bestowed on a purely Italian work. Four new scenes have been painted for it, each act contributing its repast to the eye and illusion to the mind. The dresses are both picturesque and costly. In order to insure the greatest perfection in these respects, the directors have imported a large proportion of them from Paris, and for the rest, have secured the patterns used at the Grand Opera there. A number of splendid suits of medieval accoutrements and properties have also been procured for the Opera, from the ateliers of the celebrated Granger, of Paris. The total expense of mounting the SICILIAN VESPERS will not fall short of $15,000, a sum which has never before been expended on any single operatic production in America.

NOTICE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
A rumor having been circulated that all seats for the first three nights of the SICILIAN VESPERS have been taken, the directors beg to state, that they have not permitted and will not permit a single seat to be sold before to-morrow morning, when the regular sale of seats and private boxes for the first three nights will take place as announced.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

In consequence of
repeated demands
on the
part of the public
FOR A REPETITION
of the
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTIONS
OF
TWO YEARS AGO,
it has been deemed necessary by the management to announce,
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
the reproduction of the
BEAUTIFUL PICTURESQUE DRAMA
entitled the
MARBLE HEART,
MARBLE HEART,
MARBLE HEART,
MARBLE HEART,
MARBLE HEART,
in order to afford the admirers of this beautiful play an opportunity of again witnessing its
ADMIRABLE SCENIC EFFECTS
AND
MAGNIFICENT ACTING.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1859,
will be presented for a few nights only, the beautiful Drama entitled the
MARBLE HEART,
with the following splendid distribution of characters:
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
Gorgias, a rich citizen of Athens........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Alcibiades, the Athenian General........Mr. Levick
Phidias, the sculptor........Mr. G. Jordan
Diogenes, the cynic and philosopher..Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Strabon, an Athenian slave........Mr. Henry
Thea, a slave........Miss J. Henry
THE STATUES
of the
SCULPTOR'S DREAM,
Athenians, Revelers, Noblemen, Slaves, &c.
THE REALIZATION OF THE VISION.
Lord Merton, an English nobleman........Mr. Jeffries
Viscount, Chateaumargaux........J. G. Burnett
Frederick Volage, editor of a fashionable paper........C. Wheatleigh
Raphael Duchatlet, a young sculptor........G. Jordan
Monsieur Veandore, a rich Parisian........J. A. Smith
Frederick Decoucy, a Parisian gentleman........Levick
John, a footman........Evans
Mlle. Marco........Miss Laura Keene
Clementine........Miss Annie Deland
Marietta........Miss Norah Leigh
Fedora........Miss Adda James
Julie........Miss Mary Everett
Marie, a poor orphan........Miss J. Henry
Madame Duchatlet, mother of Raphael..Miss Mary Wells
NOTICE.
The highly successful comedy of
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP,
By Tom Taylor, Esq., author of "Our American Cousin," &c., WILL BE REPEATED
In the course of a few days, with an equally efficient cast as that which marked its previous production at this house, and introducing
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES
in their
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1859,
Will be produced the beautiful 5-act play called
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
Originally produced at the Park Theatre by Mr. Chas. Kean and Miss Ellen Tree, and since played by them over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS
In London.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FAST MEN! FAST MEN!! FAST MEN!!!
27,800 PERSONS
HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED IT.
Notice—Places may be secured in advance.
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
SIXTEENTH REPRESENTATION OF
FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.
Charles II., King of England........Mr. Lever
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.....Mr. Lester Wallack
In which he will sing the song of Simon the Cellarer.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham....Mr. Brougham
Lycurgus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Dogberry........Mr. Blake
Amen Squeak, a Parish Beadle........Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser........Mr. Dyott
Jeremiah Thin, his Man........Mr. Young
Dunstable, a Strolling Player........Mr. Floyd
Balaam, Valet to Rochester........Mr. Sloan
Joskin........Mr. C. Parsloe
Gruff Barney........Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelaugh........Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay........Mrs. Sloan
Sylvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvemouse........Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca........Mrs. Vernon
Bell, Barmaid of the "Horns"........Miss Tree
Dances........by........Miss Henrarde.
To conclude with a new comic musical duality, called
GOING IT BLIND.
Principal Rôles, (rough and tumble) by Messrs. Walcott and Brougham.
Bogus, (a blind musician)........Mr. Walcott
Buncombe (a ditto, a litle more ditto)...Mr. Brougham
Entirely new scene by Isherwood, of
THE CENTRAL PARK FROM SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.
A beautiful and interesting novelty is in preparation.

WINTER GARDEN,

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
AS
SMIKE,
AND
Mr. JEFFERSON
AS
NEWMAN NOGGS,
Mr. JOHNSTON as Squeers.
Mr. PEARSON as John Browdie.
Mrs. BLAKE as Mrs. Squeers.
Mrs. Allen as Mme. Mantilini.
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND as the Specimen Boy and Scaley.
Mr. DAVENPORT as Nicholas, and
Mr. BOURCICAULT as Mantilini
N. B.—The success which attended the production of "Dot," or scenes from "The Cricket on the Hearth," induces the Management of the Winter Garden to produce another illustration from the same graphic author. The well-known types of character in "Nicholas Nickleby" have perhaps never fallen into hands of artists more admirably fitted to them than those who constitute the group sustaining the dramatic picture this evening:
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Charles Dickens' Story of
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
OR
SCENES FROM NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
Newly dramatized by, and produced under the direction of,
Mr. D. BOURCICAULT.
To commence at 7½. Box office open from 8 to 6½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

SAMEDI, 5 Novembre, 1859,
13ème REPRESENTATION D'ABONNEMENT.
1ère représentation de
LE DEMI-MONDE.
Par Alexandre Dumas. Comedie en 5 actes, et en prose representée sur le Theatre du Gymnase à Paris, (avec succes.) MM. Fr. Mannstein remplira le rôle de Olivier Dejalen. Les autres rôles seront joués, par MM. Barry, Tallot, Bertrand, Mesdames Lauretti, Darcy, Karsch, Adolphe et Antoinette.
On commencera a 8 heures moins ¼.
This Theatre to rent for every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 4, 1859,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be succeeded by the Protean Farce of
OLD AND YOUNG.
Concluding with SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.

At the French Theatre, No. 585 Broadway,
(Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Owing to other arrangements this will be
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!
At this Theatre of
Drayton's immensely popular and successful
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.
FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock, the laughable and successful lyric proverb
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
To conclude with the popular operetta
DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.
Tickets, Places and Private Boxes may be secured in advance, without extra charge, at the office of the Theatre daily. Price 50 cents; other seats 25 cents.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON in New-York, they have engaged and fitted up the elegant Hall Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, where they will give their Parlor Operas every night except Saturday; also a GRAND MATINEE every SATURDAY AFTERNOON. To commence in the new Hall on TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3 and 4, and every evening during the week, the
world-renowned
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Geo. Christy, Stage Manager. R. M. Hooly Business Manager.
S. C. Campbell, Musical Director,
Will make their first appearance at the above popular Saloon, in their unique, original and unapproachable
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
For particulars see programmes. Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF SCHILLER'S ONE-HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.
FIRST DAY.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.—GRAND CONCERT AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
Beethoven's Choral Symphony.
SECOND DAY.
THURSDAY, NOV. 10.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Twelve Tableaux Vivants.
Wallenstein's Camp.
For particulars see future advertisements.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 444 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Great burlesque on
RICHARD III.
EPH HORN........as........Richard
CHAS. WHITE........as........Richmond
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL,

No. 765 Broadway,
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DISSOLVING VIEWS,
23 feet square,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BRILLIANT COMEDY WEEK.—FRIDAY, Nov. 4. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the farce of JOHN JONES; Guy Goodluck, by Mr. T. Hadaway. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the comedy of PAUL PRY; Paul Pry by Mr. T. Hadaway. The rest of the characters by the Company. Besides which, dancing, &c. A Life Size Figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, modeled from life, at Harper's Ferry, also a KNIFE taken from the hand of BROWN'S SON, are now to be seen. Two MARBLED SEALS alive, male and female, are now among the novelties in the Curiosity Saloons; the ARAB GIANT, 7½ feet high; the beautiful AQUARIA, the MOUNT OLIVE TREE, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 extra.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT FAIR

AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
DECEMBER, 1859.
The Academy of Music will, during the two first weeks of the month of December next, exhibit an entirely new and novel attraction. The opera will, for that time, give place to a SPLENDID LADIES' FAIR, to be held by the ladies of the principal Catholic Churches in New-York, for the benefit of the charities connected with the "Institution of Mercy" in Houston-st., in this City. Many noble-hearted and charitable ladies of other denominations have also associated with them in their work of charity, for all, both Protestant and Catholic, have witnessed the self-sacrificing zeal with which the Sisters of Mercy devote all the energies of their lives to their sacred duties—in visiting, aiding and comforting the poor, the friendless, the destitute and the sick, of every denomination and creed, in their own wretched dwellings and in the prisons. The immediate inducement to this great undertaking on the part of the ladies engaged in it has been the fact that not only are the means heretofore contributed for the charities dependent on the Institution of Mercy wholly inadequate, but the buildings and grounds of the Institution are so incumbered with debt that there is great danger of their being lost to the cause of charity, unless redeemed by the active zeal of the friends of the poor.

The ladies have determined to make this Fair the most splendid ever held in New-York; and have, at a heavy expense, engaged the Academy of Music for that purpose. It will have many new and attractive features, several articles having already been imported by the ladies expressly for it. A full concert band has been engaged for each evening; and the ladies feel confident that the charitable public, who have so often visited the Academy for pleasure and amusement, will, on this occasion, visit it to sustain them in their arduous undertaking, and enable them to raise the means to relieve the destitute poor and suffering, and soothe in their last moments the anguish of the dying.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1859.
MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
"ELIJAH."
For the benefit of
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
Principal parts by the following resident talent:
Miss M. S. BRAINERD,
Miss E. COLMAN,
Mrs. WESTERVELT,
Mr. E. PERRING,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS and others.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA.
A GREAT PEDAL ORGAN, built expressly for Oratorio Performances, by Messrs Jardine & Son, Organ builders of this City, will be used for the first time on this occasion.
Organist........Mr. H. GELPAAR.
Conductor........Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the principal music, book and drug stores; of the Rector of the Church, Rev. T. Gallaudet, No. 143 East 13th-st., or at the door on the evening of performance.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock—to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

EXHIBITION EXTRAORDINARY.

BALLOON. BALLOON.
INFLATION OF THE
GRAND AERIAL SHIP
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
THE LARGEST BALLOON EVER CONSTRUCTED,
NOW OPEN.
EVERY DAY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
previous to its great aerial
VOYAGE TO EUROPE.
at the
CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS,
These grounds having, by a vote of the
COMMON COUNCIL,
been granted for this gigantic, scientific and worthy enterprise.
Admission........25 cents.
Family Tickets, admitting six persons........$1
N. B.—Due notice will be given of the day of ascension.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,

No. 548 Broadway.
W. L. SONNTAG'S PAINTING,
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"
The finest and latest work of the Artist, has just been added to the above collection. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS.

Two grand pictures by that world-renowned artist, with her portrait painted by herself and Dubufe, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES,"

Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS. Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings. Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NINTH WEEK.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
Three exhibitions TO-DAY, at 1, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; children, under 10 years, 10 cents.

PICTURE GALLERY.

FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 396 Canal-st., oppposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock, P. M.

WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR,

BY HIRAM POWERS,
At Goupil's New Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—NO. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. There are added several new paintings to this most select exhibition. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. All pictures are for sale.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—PROF. O. M. MITCHEL'S last Astronomical Lecture before the Society, at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the Society's Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; T. T. Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Hutchinson & Wickersham, No. 312 Broadway; and George F. Nesbitt & Co., corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL COMMENCE the Course of six Lectures in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
Subject—*Orders of Nobility*.
Tickets to the Course $1; single tickets 25. To be obtained in the Vestry of the Church on the night of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7¼; Lecture at 8.

CUMMINGS LITERARY UNION.—DR. JOHN PRIESTLEY'S lecture on *Ventilation and Aeration of the Blood*, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 137 Montague-place.
New classes for children at 4 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on Thursday, November 3d. Early application is desirable.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.
TO THE PUBLIC:
We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & CO., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.
The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint
Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.
Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—A PARCEL OF SUperior red and white Hungarian wines, in wood and in glass, for sale by CHARLES F. LOOSEY, No. 2 Hanover-square, Room No. 6.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent, C. E. HABICHT, No. 187 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

THE RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The inquest on the body of SONNY WHITE, the rowdy, who was shot yesterday in the Fourteenth Ward, is concluded. The verdict of the jury is that he was killed accidentally by a stray shot. There was no evidence to show that DUFFY, who was arrested on the charge of committing the act, had anything to do with it.

The Central Reform Committee have held a meeting, in which they expressed their "deepest indignation and distress at the murder of their respectable and excellent fellow-citizen, ADAM BARLIE KYLE, Jr., at the polls of the Fifteenth Ward," and also resolved to attend his funeral to-morrow morning, inviting all the lovers of law and order to unite in the funeral procession.

The inquest on the body of KYLE is now in progress.

Frederick County (Fifth District) gives Hoffman, American, for Congress, about 300 majority—a loss of 432.

Washington County gives Hoffman 50 majority.

Anne Arundel County (Sixth District) gives Hughes, Democrat, for Congress, 119 majority—a gain of 69.

Returns from Cecil and Howard Counties show a Democratic gain in those Counties of four members of the House and two Senators.

The returns indicate that the Democrats will have a majority in the House, but there is doubt as to the Senate.

The returns from the city wards are not complete yet. The Americans will have about seventeen thousand majority, which, of course, secures their State Ticket, by a heavy majority.

So far, there appears to be no changes in the Congressional Delegation.

ELECTION-DAY SCENES IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 3.

In the First Ward, EDWARD COCKEY was badly stabbed with awls, and several persons seriously beaten. About 10½ o'clock a man named KELLY started up the hill to the polls, and when about a hundred yards distant he was assailed by five men, one of whom dealt him a blow which felled him to the ground. He instantly regained his feet, and drawing a revolver, pursued and fired six shots at his assailants, and threw his pistol after them. He was not seriously injured.

In the Second Ward, the rowdies interfered with the election, compelling many naturalized citizens to vote their ticket. WM. P. PRESTON, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third District, was brutally beaten, as noticed elsewhere.

In the Third Ward Mr. HENRY HERRING, Jr., lumber inspector, No. 82 Bond-street, went in behind the barricade to vote, and being pressed and jammed by the roughs, he staggered outside and fell dead. The physicians who were called say that the death was the result of apoplexy. A man named DAN CROTHERS was badly beaten about 11 o'clock. After that time there was quiet, no opposition having been offered to those who had possession of the polls. Mr. ISAAC S. GEORGE, a most respectable citizen, residing on East Baltimore-street, was standing at his door with an infant child in his arms, when he observed some parties coming along maltreating some countrymen. He made the remark that it was a shame, when he was arrested by some police who happened to be along and taken to the Eastern Police-station, whence he was subsequently released. No record of his arrest was made.

In the Fourth Ward all show of opposition by the Reformers was abandoned.

In the Fifth Ward, JOSEPH VANSANT, son of Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT, was severely beaten. Several others shared the same fate. Mr. JOSEPH CLARKSON, machinist, on Front-street, and his two sons, were severely beaten, after which all three were arrested and taken to the Central Police Station. Before the opening of the polls the windows in the store of JOHN W. HUNT, at the corner of Fayette and Exeter streets, were broken, and bricks were thrown into his house. Several other houses shared the same treatment.

In the Sixth Ward the Roughs held full sway.

In the Eighth Ward everything progressed quietly from the time the polls were opened. A barricade was erected so that the window could not be crowded, and the voting went on rapidly. There were several police officers present, but they left at noon and did not return. The judges provided themselves with the different tickets to be voted for, and supplied all who did not obtain them before reaching the polls. A large number of persons who do not live in the Ward presented themselves, but their votes were promptly rejected without creating any disorder. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a man named PETTICORD, from the Seventh Ward, presented himself and demanded the right to vote, which was refused him. He became violent, when some one struck at him, but he was quickly surrounded and guarded to a place of safety. That was the only difficulty during the day, and no personal injury was sustained, nor was there at any time any crowding at the polls.

In the Ninth Ward a German was dreadfully beaten while in the hands of an officer. The Reformers were finally driven from the polls.

In the Tenth Ward, JOHN HINESLY, who was rejected on Tuesday night, by the City Council, acted as judge of election. A few minutes afer the polls opened, an attack was made on the Reformers by the "Regulators." Mr. R. B. FISHER, of the firm of J. I. FISHER & SONS, was stuck with awls, and fired a revolver on his assailant, and others defended themselves. A brick narrowly passed the head of S. TEACKLE WALLIS, Esq., a shower of stones being thrown, and a number of men who rushed out of an adjacent tavern commenced an indiscriminate firing with rifles and horse pistols. JAMES JEFFERS, son of MADISON JEFFERS, was wounded by a shot on the head. Several others were wounded, but their names could not be ascertained. Mr. THOMAS H. MARTIN, the Reform Judge, objected to alleged unfairness, and was struck by HINESLY and felt impelled to leave his post. A young man named ROBERTS was knocked down and badly beaten about 5 o'clock, for attempting to vote the Reform ticket. Numerous knock-downs occurred during the day.

In the Eleventh Ward the Reformers were in full force, and kept the polls open and free to all legal voters up to 1 o'clock P. M. Several attempts were made to drive off the Reformers by the roughs from other parts of the town, but they were met by manly resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Several prominent merchants and Reformers were arrested for asserting their rights and defending themselves, taken to the station-house, and released on peace securities. When all the other wards were in the hands of the Clubs, GEO. M. GILL, Esq., addressed the Reformers, stating that as the contest had been abandoned in all the other wards, except the Eighth, it was useless to continue it there, and advised their withdrawal. This was then quietly done, Dr. JOHN HANSON THOMAS, the Reform Judge, withdrawing with them. Several of the rowdies were arrested during the day, but immediately released. A man named NALLY was stabbed during the morning.

In the Twelfth Ward several persons were badly beaten. Mr. ROBERT B. WALTER, who had been to the polls, was struck with a stone on Eutaw-street, near Baltimore, knocked down and kicked in the face. Two Policemen saw the assault and permitted the ruffians to get off.

In the Thirteenth Ward no collisions occurred of consequence, for the reason that there was no opposition to the Americans.

In the Fourteenth Ward there was a scene of carnage, which began about 9½ o'clock. At that time there was a rush at the polls, when a man charged JAMES JOHNSON *alias* Sonny White, with stabbing him with an awl, and immediately drew a pistol and shot him. The ball penetrated the orbit of the left eye and lodged in the skull, a little above and back of the left ear. This was the signal, and some ten or fifteen shots were fired. Mr. HENRY STARR received two balls in his left leg, one of which passed through the limb, and the other was embedded about three inches below where the first struck, and which was subsequently taken out by Dr. BAXLEY. Mr. STILES, a young man residing on South Howard-street, received two balls in the left arm, near the shoulder, one of which crushed the bone and passed entirely through. The other crushed the bone and embedded itself in the limb. He also received a ball in the right leg, just below the knee, which severed a blood vessel of considerable size, causing a large flow of blood, and infiltrated the soft tissues of the limb. He was attended by Dr. BAXLEY, and his wounds are of a dangerous nature. It is thought that he will at least lose his arm.

MICHAEL DUFFY, watchman at the Eutaw House, received two balls in the right leg, below the knee. He is not dangerously wounded. At the time the fray began, it appears that objection was made to the vote of a reformer named NIEDHAMMER, which led to the first shot, which took effect on JOHNSON. After the shooting had ceased, JOHNSON was removed to the Western Police Station, when Dr. BAXLEY was called to him. Dr. BAXLEY found him in a comatose state, and after inserting a probe three inches into his cranium, pronounced the injury mortal. He then searched for the ball, and found that it had broken through the skull, above the left ear, whence he extracted it. JOHNSON was then removed to the Infirmary, where he died about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His body was then removed to the residence of his parents, on Pierce-street.

MICHAEL DUFFY, the man spoken of above as having been shot in the leg, was arrested on the charge of shooting JOHNSON, and he was held for a hearing. A gentleman who was present and saw the whole *fracas*, pointed out a party to a police officer and demanded his arrest. The officer replied, "You be d——d; attend to your own business," and passed on. A Mr. ZIMMERMAN was also said to be shot at this poll, but the extent of his injury could not be ascertained.

In the Fifteenth Ward a desperate assault was made by the "Tigers" on the Reformers just as the polls opened. As ADAM B. KYLE, wholesale dry goods dealer on German-street, was approaching the polls, he was met by a party of ruffians, one of whom snatched his ticket from his hand, and at the same moment another knocked him down with iron knuckles. Mr. KYLE defended himself as well as he could with his cane until he regained his feet, when he drew his revolver. Immediately several shots were fired at him, without striking his person, and one ball from his pistol penetrated the thigh of one of his assailants named HIRAM FORD. Mr. KYLE retreated and took refuge in a house, whither he was followed by his assailants and shot. A ball penetrated his head, inflicting a mortal wound. He was removed to the residence of his father, No. 88 Hanover-street, when Prof. SMITH and other physicians were called to attend him. GEO. H. KYLE, a brother of the above, was also assaulted by the same gang, and shot by two balls in the arm and one in the leg. His wounds are not considered dangerous. A boy who was near at the time received a ball in his chest, and was thought to be mortally wounded. His name did not transpire. After these occurrences no Reformers ventured near the polls.

In the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. THEODORE WOODALL, a challenger of the Reformers, and Mr. FREDERICK BOWERS, were assailed and seriously beaten. Crowds armed with swords and fire-arms held undisputed sway. The Reform Judge withdrew, and one of the police who desired, but was prevented by other officers from doing his duty, expressed his intention to resign, and was reported to have done so.

In the Seventeenth Ward Reformers were not, except in very few instances, permitted to approach the polls, being warned that if they did so it was at the peril of their lives.

In the Eighteenth Ward the polls were early taken possession of by the Roughs. Mr. FELIX MCCURLEY, Mr. JOHN MCCURLEY, Mr. EDWARD MOON, and other good citizens were knocked down and severely beaten by parties of ruffians.

In the Nineteenth Ward Mr. JOHN RUHL was very badly beaten and cut about the head.

In the Twentieth Ward an attack was made on the Reformers at an early hour, and they were compelled to retire. One or two prominent gentlemen were arrested for defending themselves, but subsequently released.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Contributions to the History of the Event—Newspaper Comments.

THE COPELAND CONFESSION.

THE PLUMBS OF OBERLIN DENY THE CHARGE.

The Cleveland *Leader* publishes the following letters from the brothers PLUMB of Oberlin:

OBERLIN, Oct. 31, 1859.

EDITOR MORNING LEADER: I have just been shown the National *Democrat*, of this morning, containing a statement purporting to come from JOHN COPELAND, which, if true, would implicate me in the insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

I hasten to say that the charges contained therein are untrue. I never had a word of conversation with COPELAND upon the Harper's Ferry insurrection among slaves, nor did I give COPELAND money for the purpose named, or for any other purpose.

Yours, respectfully, RALPH PLUMB.

OBERLIN, Oct. 31, 1858.

EDITOR MORNING LEADER: I wish to add to what has been said by my brother respecting the charges purporting to have been made by COPELAND, that it is not true that I ever gave money to COPELAND, nor did my brother do so in my presence or to my knowledge, nor did I ever have a word of conversation with COPELAND, excepting when I appeared as counsel against him when he was on trial for an assault upon the Marshal of this village.

Yours, S. PLUMB.

INSURRECTIONS TO BE ANTICIPATED.

EFFECT OF THE SOUTHERN TREATMENT OF THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR UPON THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.

From the National Era.

These attempts to implicate the Republicans in the schemes of BROWN may to some extent affect the approaching elections in New-York and New-Jersey, but their worst consequences must fall upon the South. The Southern newspapers and politicians who reëcho them will do so at the peril of the public peace. *They will infallibly instil into the minds of the negroes the idea that a great and powerful political party in the Free States—a party which already has the control in all but two or three of those States—is ready to liberate them by act of Congress, or even by a war of extermination against their masters.* The politicians who invent or repeat these falsehoods know them to be false, but the ignorant negroes who will hear or read them will take them at their word. They will listen eagerly, they will meet together in companies or "gangs," and talk the matter over, and their long-smothered hopes of freedom will kindle into life. As time passes, and their hopes are deferred, they will become impatient of restraint, they will conspire among themselves, and endeavor to realize through bloody insurrections the dreams of freedom which "Democratic" demagogues had taught them to expect at the hands of the Republicans. The incendiaries whom the South has to fear are these demagogues, who, for the sake of frightening timid men from the Republican party, are inculcating the spirit of insurrection among the slaves.

Southern men know that it is impossible to publish anything in their newspapers relating to the freedom of the negroes, without the glad tidings reaching their ears. Many of the negroes can read. Many white men, allow them to be very low, mean, and vicious, as is generally the case in the South, associate with negroes on terms of equality, and to a considerable extent sympathize with them. This class of poor whites are generally so poor, despised, and dependent, as often to be placed under obligations to slaves. They carry on a contraband trade with them in stolen goods, and are not unfrequently rather proud of association with a wealthy planter's slaves. They are at the same time assiduously courted by the demagogues for their votes. They attend public meetings, and hear their harangues on Slavery and the bloody designs of the "Black Republicans." Many of them can read. Every neighborhood in the South has one or more of these characters, who are at once on the most confidential relations with slaves and with Democratic demagogues. They give the latter their vote for a consideration in whisky, and then commend themselves to their negro associates by predicting the triumph of the "Black Republican Party," which, they have been told, is pledged to set all the negroes free on the next Fourth of July.

Can any intelligent man who is acquainted with Southern life doubt that the negroes will in this way be led to expect immediate emancipation as the fruit of a Republican triumph? *And is it not highly probable that the belief among them that the great majority of the Northern people stand ready to second their efforts for liberation, will cause them, in their eagerness and haste to plot insurrection?*

It would be a fatal mistake to infer that the negroes have no desire to be free, because they remained passive at Harper's Ferry. They know their own strength too well in that vicinity to rush upon destruction as did BROWN and his conspirators. But *suppose the same thing happened in South Carolina, where there are two negroes to one white person; does any one believe that they would have remained quiet spectators?* In Northern Virginia and especially in the immediate neighborhood of the Ferry, there are perhaps ten white men to one negro. The slaves, therefore, could not hope for liberation by their own efforts; and they doubtless regarded the efforts of BROWN, if he relied essentially upon their coöperation, as all the world seems to do, viz: as the enterprise of a madman. They are, besides, the class of slaves from whom we should least expect an effort at insurrection. They are on the border of the Free States, and it would be much easier and safer to liberate themselves by running away than by revolting. The facility with which they can run off is a fact well understood by themselves and their masters; and the consequence is, that they are treated with a degree of consideration and kindness which is not generally experienced by the slaves further South. For these reasons none but demented enthusiasts could have dreamed of a successful insurrection at Harper's Ferry. But in any of the Gulf States the same efforts might have been attended with an amount of bloodshed and devastation from which the imagination recoils with horror.

WHAT TO DO WITH BROWN.

THOROUGHLY VIRGINIAN VIEW OF THE POLICY OF HANGING HIM.

From the Richmond Enquirer, (Edited by a son of Gov Wise.)

The New-York *Advertiser* begs the Executive of Virginia not to make a martyr of BROWN; that being a fanatic he is insane certainly to some degree, and our New-York cotemporary fears direful consequences will spring from his execution. That as the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, so from the grave of JOHN BROWN the *Advertiser* fears a crop of armed fanatics may spring up destructive to Virginia and the South. It would, perhaps, have been more to the point to have shown that the pardon of BROWN would have lessened the number of existing fanatics rather than by suggesting their increase from a due course of justice. But we apprehend the Executive of Virginia will not turn an attentive ear to suggestions coming from such a source as the New-York *Commercial Advertiser. The Republican Party,* of which the *Advertiser* is an organ, *is too deeply implicated in the actions of their chief leaders to offer suggestions with regard to the just punishment of one of their number.*

The Constitution of Virginia has placed the mercy seat in the enlightened conscience of her Executive, and that the high prerogative of pardon has not been mercilessly exercised, we point to a long list of Executive clemencies that grace the Administration of Gov. WISE. But in all the pardons granted by him neither the crime nor the motives of BROWN find any place. *To cool and calculating crime, to murder, pillage and plunder, to servile wars and its attendant horrors, the Executive of Virginia will always turn a deaf ear, and soil not the robes of mercy with the crime of permitting such wickedness to go unpunished.*

Violated laws and murdered citizens demand a victim at the hands of justice; if BROWN is a crazed fanatic, irresponsible either in morals or law, there are yet guilty parties. He is then the agent of wicked principals. If the Northern people believe BROWN insane, what punishment is due to those who have poisoned his mind with the "irrepressible conflict" and spurred his fanaticism to deeds of blood and carnage? He may be insane, but there are other *criminals*, guilty wretches, who instigated the crimes perpetrated at Harper's Ferry. *Bring these men—bring Seward, Greeley, Giddings, Hale and Smith to the jurisdiction of Virginia, and Brown and his deluded victims in the Charlestown jail may hope for pardon.* In the opinion of Virginia, the five Republican leaders above mentioned are more guilty than even JOHN BROWN and his associates. An ignorant fanaticism may be pleaded in palliation of the crime of BROWN, but the five Republican leaders would spurn such a stultifying plea! They would not compromise their intelligence even at the cost of their morality. Let the friends of BROWN, let all who believe him to be insane, and all who intend to represent him as a crazy fanatic, for whose will, no party is responsible, *deliver up Seward, Greeley, Giddings, Smith and Hale.* A fair trial, at their own time, with their own counsel, will be freely given them; and if Virginia does not prove them guilty, they too shall go unhurt.

THE MEXICAN SLAVER LAURA.—We learn from the Vera Cruz *Progreso* that this vessel, whose capture has already been announced, was nationalized in Tabasco. Where she was built, or what was her previous history, we are not informed. From Tabasco she sailed, under Mexican colors, for Havana, and afterwards came over to this city, whence, we are told, she sailed for the Coast of Africa, without papers. No dates are given. The *Laura* was captured in the river Loando, by an English cruiser, "on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade," from which she was unable to clear herself. She was first taken to Jamaica, and afterwards to Vera Cruz, "because of the defect noted in her papers," and delivered over to the Mexican authorities. Why she was not claimed and treated as a prize at once we are not informed. With the *Laura* were also taken her commander, D. PABLO LASTRA, and three of her crew, who likewise were brought into Vera Cruz. What became of the rest is not stated, nor have we further information of any kind on the subject. The investigation was still going on when the *Tennessee* sailed.—*New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 29.*

Amusements.

The new tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE, makes his second appearance to-night in DONIZETTI'S "Lucrezia Borgia." Opinion is greatly divided concerning the success which this gentleman achieved on Monday night, and it seems probable that two parties will be organized, one to uphold, the other to annihilate the "inspired tenor." There were obvious defects in Signor BEAUCARDE's voice on Monday, which we suspect proceeded more from cold than inspiration, and which will, we think, disappear to-night. One thing is quite certain, he is a great artist and has had no superior in this country as a declamatory singer. The performance will be an interesting one in other respects. Mad. GAZZANIGA is the *Lucrezia*—a part in which she has already obtained many successes. Signor JUNCA is the *Duke.*

There will be a matinée Saturday, with a remarkably fine programme.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.—The last of these very delightful entertainments will be given to-night at the French Theatre—the last for the moment only, we presume. Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON are excellent artists, and in the little pieces they present are faultlessly perfect. A more unexceptionable entertainment, or one that produces a larger amount of pleasure, cannot be found in the City. The parlor operas should become a permanent institution here.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The two conspicuous successes of the season—"Jean le Sot" and "Les Crochets du Père Martin"—were repeated here last night, to a fashionable and delighted house. Both pieces were played admirably. The novelty for Saturday is DUMAS' famous "Demi Monde."

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—*The* CHRISTY commenced operations at Niblo's Saloon on Monday evening, and was, of course, welcomed by an overflowing house. The Saloon has been fitted up neatly, and is now the up-town and most fashionable place for this sort of entertainment. GEORGE CHRISTY has secured the services of an excellent company, and gives a programme of great variety and excellence. His success is beyond peradventure.

Progress of Lieut. Beale's Wagon-Road Route.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from the Indian Territory, says:

"Six bridges are being constructed upon the eastern end of Lieut. BEALE's route to the Pacific Ocean, under an appropriation of money made by Congress for that purpose at its last session. The general supervision of the work is in the hands of HENRY B. EDWARDS, Esq., of Chester, Penn. I may as well say it here as in another place, that, too frequently, teamsters of Government trains, and of trains owned by traders, make free use of the property of the Indians that roam at large in the several ranges, but that whilst Lieut. BEALE and Mr. EDWARDS have led large companies of men and cattle through this region, I have to hear the first word spoken against them. On the contrary, they are remembered in the kindest manner by all, and especially by the congregation of the little church near BILLY HARJOE's, in the Creek Nation, for preventing trees being cut down and timber taken away for firewood, when, last Fall, they encamped near by, in the midst of cold and rainy weather. The bridges are of iron. They were manufactured in Philadelphia. One is to cross the Poteau near Fort Smith, Arkansas, the second Red Bank Creek, near Skullyville, the third the Little Sans Bois, the fourth the Big Sans Bois, the fifth Longtown, or Frenchman's Creek, the last four in the Choctaw Nation, and the sixth Little River, in the Creek Nation. Upon a plan which the people here have, the latter is called Little River, because it is one of the largest, steepest-banked, and fastest running. It is about one hundred and eighty miles from Fort Smith. The abutments of all the bridges are built with the exception of those for the Poteau. Red Bank bridge is completed, and that at Little River will be in a few days, when the flooring has been put down.

Washington Items.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOLT—SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Postmaster-General HOLT leaves in the mail steamer this evening to accompany his wife, who is in feeble health, to a Southern clime, where she intends to spend the Winter. The head of the Department will be absent but a few days.

A sad accident occurred on board the steamer *Mount Vernon*, running between this place and New-York, on Monday, when lying at Alexandria, whereby one of the crew ADOLPHUS COLTS, came near being deprived of the front half of each foot. He leaped from the deck into the hold, in order to assist in unloading, and alighted upon a roller of a Woodruff's planing machine, a part of the freight, which had been shipped without a casing, when the roller turned and brought a cutting-bit upon both his feet, passing through his boots and taking one foot nearly off behind the great toe joint, and cutting the other seriously, but not quite so deep. Medical assistance was procured and the parts sewed together. He was afterwards sent to the Washington Infirmary.

AN ESCAPED WIFE-MURDERER REARRESTED.—JOHN P. WARREN, of Willington, Conn., who murdered his wife by drowning her in a stream of water, and who was confined in the Tolland County Jail as long as he chose to stay there, has been rearrested. He was found under his father's barn, in Mansfield, and it is supposed that he had not been far from that locality since his escape. The barn had an underground store-room, filled with agricultural implements, on one side of which the Sheriff discovered a hole leading into the haymow, and from this they drew a bottle of new milk, a loaf of bread, and a piece of carpeting. They followed this passage, and finding WARREN under the stable floor, brought him out. It is said that he has at various times ventured from his hiding-place, but that he has taken such good care to disguise himself that he has not been recognized until lately.

[Advertisement.]

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.—5,000,000.—Five millions of boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold yearly. The sale steadily increases, and yet thousands die from colds and fevers which these Pills could certainly cure. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are simple, but unmatched for efficacy. How important that we at once secure an advantage over sickness when it can be had at an outlay of only 25 cents. Office No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he, in compliance with their special requests, has made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CREDITABLE.—A good joke is told of an Ohio editor, who recently took a cotemporary to task for copying choice scraps from his editorial columns and not giving credit for them. The cotemporary replied by saying that "he did not do a credit business!" Neither does KNOX the Hatter, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, yet he does a business that redounds much to his credit.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Influenza, colds, and all diseases of the throat and chest—too often neglected or injudiciously treated—result in disastrous consequences. HOLLOWAY's remedies will, however, retard the complaint and consummate a cure.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Nov. 3.

$1,500	Ohio St. 6s, '60..101¼	350	N. Y. Central R.. 80⅞
11,000	U. S. 5s, '74......103½	250	do..........s30 80¾
8,000	Tennessee 6s, '90 90¼	100	do..........b10 80⅞
5,000	Va. St. 6s.....s60 94¼	400	do..........b30 80⅞
500	do.............96	100	do..........s25 80¾
1,000	do.............94⅜	10	do.............81
14,000	do.............94¼	100	do..........s60 80¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s.....85⅛	300	do...........s3 80⅞
5,000	do..........b7 85	300	do..........b60 81
5,000	do.............85	100	Mich.So.&N.I.G.S. 17¼
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. Ex. 76	20	Panama Railroad...122½
7,000	E. R. 4th M. B. b60 50	100	Reading Railroad.. 38⅜
3,000	M. C. R. 8 per ct.	100	do.............38⅜
	1st m. S. F. C. bs. 85	100	Mich. Cent. R..b60 40⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R Bds.. 85	50	do.............40⅜
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M. 94	250	do..........b30 40⅜
14,500	H. & St. J. R. Bs. 62½	54	Mich. S. & N. Ia R. 6
12	Bank of Commerce. 99	50	Illinois Central R.. 64¼
14	Metropolitan Bank.111	9	do.............64
10	Penn. Coal Co.......83½	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 91⅞
24	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. 97	125	do.............94
50	do....b30 aft 20 97	100	Gal. & Chic. R..b30 73¼
50	Pac. Ml. St. Co.....73¾	50	do..........b10 73⅛
50	do..........b10 73¾	550	do.............73¼
25	do.............73¾	250	do..........s10 73⅛
315	do.............73	100	do..........s60 72⅞
100	do..........b30 73	400	Cleve. & Toledo R. 21⅜
385	do.............72¾	10	do.............21
15	do..........s10 72½	200	do..........b60 21¼
35	do.............72¼	200	do..........s30 21⅛
250	Erie Railroad...s60 7¾	100	do.............21¼
510	do.............8	600	Chic. & R. I. R...s60 63
200	do.............7⅞	100	do..........b60 63¼
50	do..........s30 7⅞	150	do..........b60 63⅜
20	do.............7¾	100	do..........b30 63⅛
21	N. Hav. & Hart. R..123¾	550	do.............63¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri State 6s 85	200	Reading Railr'd.s10 38⅜
1,000	H. R. 1st M. ex in. 91	100	do..........b30 39
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs... 85	100	do.............39
5,000	do..........s60 84¼	75	Ill. Cent. R....... 64⅛
4,000	Ch. & R. I. Bds.. 94	100	do..........b30 64⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs 39	100	do.............64⅛
1,000	Cleve.&T.S F. B. 55½	100	do..........b10 64⅛
15	Pacific M. S. Co.s15 72	50	Mich.So.&N.Ia.R.. 6⅛
35	do.............71¾	25	M. So. & N. I. G. S. 17⅛
50	do..........s60 71	10	Panama Railroad. 122½
100	Del. &Hud.Can.Co. 97	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 8
50	N. Y. Central R... 81	200	Galena & Chic. R.. 73⅛
150	do..........b30 81⅛	100	do..........b30 73⅛
250	Erie Railroad...... 7⅞	50	do..........s60 73⅛
25	do.............8	100	Clev. & Tol. R...... 21⅛
100	Hudson River R.s60 37⅛	100	Chic.& Rock Is. R.. 63⅛
50	do.............37⅛	100	do..........s10 63⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref..s60 36⅛	250	do..........b60 63⅛
100	Mich. Central R... 40¾		

THURSDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of October, were made up this afternoon, and present an Import of Foreign Merchandise as follows:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$9,345,609
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,194,258
Free Goods	1,447,433
Total entries	$12,987,400
Against October, 1858	13,453,616
Decrease in October, this season	$466,216

The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Public Warehouse is $2,740,892, or $546,634 more than went into Warehouse; thus making the total amount of Foreign Merchandise marketed during the month $13,534,043. There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $630,646.

The Exports of the month of October from the port of New-York were:

In Domestic Produce		$4,752,779
Foreign Goods reëxported		735,318
Gold and Silver		5,344,159
Total clearances		$10,832,256
Against October, 1858:		
In Produce	$5,233,363	
Foreign Goods	520,248	
Specie	3,028,405	—$8,782,016
Increase in October this season		$2,050,240

We annex our customary summary, by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs. 1858.
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
March	20,739,000	11,453,000
April	22,153,000	10,644,000
May	23,430,000	11,130,000
June	23,584,000	10,014,000
July	27,111,000	18,469,000
August	24,301,000	19,556,000
September	16,459,000	15,335,000
October	12,987,000	13,454,000
Total ten months	$208,897,000	$126,820,000
Foreign Specie	2,461,000	2,110,000
Increase in all Imports this year		$82,428,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs. 1858.
January	$3,762,000	$4,208,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
March	5,378,000	4,503,000
April	5,951,000	5,513,000
May	5,181,000	4,263,000
June	4,880,000	6,383,000
July	4,938,000	4,772,000
August	5,151,000	4,660,000
September	4,947,000	3,522,000
October	4,753,000	5,233,000
Total ten months	$48,225,000	$46,767,000
Foreign reëxported	6,501,000	4,632,000
Together	$54,726,000	$51,399,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs. 1858.
January	$2,306,000	$4,746,000
February	2,371,000	3,747,000
March	3,345,000	836,000
April	6,259,000	646,000
May	11,421,000	1,791,000
June	7,497,000	594,000
July	10,051,000	2,801,000
August	6,410,000	2,202,000
September	8,268,000	3,240,000
October	5,344,000	3,028,000
Total ten months	$62,272,000	$23,631,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK—RECAPITULATED.

	1859.	1858.
Domestic Produce	$48,225,000	$47,767,000
Foreign Reëxported	6,501,000	4,632,000
Specie	62,272,000	23,631,000
Total ten months	$116,998,000	$75,030,000
Increase since Jan. 1		$41,968,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs. 1858.
January	$3,478,471	$1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
March	3,164,011	2,213,452
April	3,212,060	1,736,510
May	3,014,520	1,748,227
June	3,314,429	1,685,663
July	4,851,246	3,387,305
August	4,243,010	3,545,118
September	2,908,509	2,672,935
October	2,318,750	2,054,834
Total ten months	$33,733,694	$22,749,302

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859. From Jan. 1.		1858. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 12	$1,384,664	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 27	1,287,967	Feb. 27	1,640,429
March 13	920,177	March 16	1,279,134
March 29	1,032,314	March 26	1,403,940
April 13	1,404,029	April 13	1,352,912
April 25	1,723,352	April 27	1,486,565
May 14	1,483,426	May 13	1,615,551
May 26	1,938,635	May 29	1,575,991
June 13	1,529,595	June 12	1,446,175
June 26	2,041,237	June 27	1,799,502
July 12	1,741,879	July 14	1,401,713
July 27	2,145,000	July 27	1,603,817
Aug. 11	1,863,691	Aug. 12	1,517,286
Aug. 27	2,126,333	Aug. 27	1,434,674
Sept. 12	2,046,002	Sept. 11	1,696,639
Sept. 26	2,043,363	Sept. 28	1,570,000
Oct. 17	1,883,670	Oct. 15	1,322,005
Oct. 25	1,871,550	Oct. 28	1,472,979
Total, 10 mos.	$33,007,585	Total, 10 mos.	$30,140,031

The Stock Exchange opened dull this forenoon, and early sales were at a decline of ¼@½ ₽ cent. on part of the Share List from the closing of yesterday afternoon. But before the First Board dispersed this decline was recovered, and the market assumed firmness again, particularly on New-York Central and the Western Roads. The returns of the October traffic on several of the Western lines come in more favorably than at first given out. The fourth week on Rock Island gives an increase of $15,867, making for the month $36,993. The final settlement will thus be made about $129,752, against $92,759, official last season. The return from the Galena and Chicago is $198,834, against $141,652 same month last year. Illinois Central, $242,348, against $184,776 same month last year. The Michigan Southern, though improved at the close of the month—the fourth week $19,000 gain—is not quite equal to October, 1858, say $208,000, against $211,600. The New-York and New-Haven return is $85,850, against $72,849 last season. The Norwich and Worcester $35,000, against $31,000. When the Rock Island return was made known, the stock advanced from 63¼ to 63⅞, buyer 60 days, and closed in the afternoon 63½, cash sales and bid. Galena left off 73½@⅝; Toledo 21¼ sales, and offered at that; Michigan Southern common shares, 6¼; Preferred, 17¼@½; Michigan Central, 40¾@41; Illinois Central 64¼@½, after the selling as low as 64 in the morning, and the Bonds of the Company 84½@85. In New-York Central the first business was at 80⅞ cash, 80⅞ seller 30 days; the stock subsequently advanced to 81@81¼@81¼ cash sales, and left off 81¼@½ late in the afternoon, the last sales 81¼. Hudson River advanced to 37½ ₽ cent. on the large return published this morning of the October traffic; Harlem Preferred, 36¼@½; Erie, after large sales at $7¾@$8 cash, and $7¾ seller's option, closed $7¾@$8. The fourth mortgages of the Company rose suddenly from 45 to 50 ₽ cent. buyer 60 days; the thirds 66½ cash, and the seconds 76 ₽ cent. The Pacific Mail shares, which could not be had at 74 at the close of business yesterday, as suddenly returned to 71½ ₽ cent. this afternoon, after opening in the morning 73½. Panama firm, at 122½, and but few parcels offered. The State Stocks were ½@1 lower on Missouris and Virginias, and steady, at 90¼ for Tennessees. The Federal Fives of 1874 advanced to 103½ ₽ cent. Michigan Southern Bonds were steady. There is a cash market for the November coupons, at 85@90 cents on the dollar, though holders have no occasion to make such a discount with the present prospect of early payment, as the Winter receipts of the road come in at Chicago and Toledo. The general market this afternoon closed firm. There is still a lack of what would be called speculative buoyancy in the dealings, but buyers for the rise, while moving gradually and with caution, evidently have more control over prices than the sellers for lower rates, 30@60 days ahead. Some of the latter have represented or affected to believe that the increased business on the Railways is not likely to come up to the reasonable expectations of the holders of their Stocks; but as each month winds up, the actual returns, in four cases out of five, prove the contrary. Aside from this, the market has decided strength from the stubborn demand shown through the various changes in the speculative list through October by the New-York Central.

The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail opened to-day at 110@110¼ on London, for the standard Bankers, and 109½@109⅞ for Southern bank bills and indorsements. There is more doing in merchant bills made here against Cotton *in transitu* and other Produce shipments, at 109¼@109½ ₽ cent. There is also some French Exchange making against Gold Bars of the last California arrival, to go forward by the *Ocean Queen* on Saturday. The shipment is now reckoned at $800,000. In the Money market Discounts on strictly prime paper (of which the offering continues moderate) are easy at 6@7 ₽ cent., as in date, with exceptional cases as low as 5½ ₽ cent. on 30@60 day choice acceptances. Demand loans, 5@6 ₽ cent. At some of the large Banks there is more employment for Money in discounting the short collection paper of the Western Banks and Bankers, made against Grain and other produce.

The City Comptroller advertises for bids for any part of $650,000 new 6 ₽ cent. Water Stock, interest payable quarterly and principal redeemable in 1875. The proposals to be opened on 1st December.

The people of the State of New-York, at the General Election on Tuesday next, will be called upon to vote for or against an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Funding of $2,500,000 Canal and other arrearages against the Treasury in an unfunded and not very creditable shape. There is little doubt that the assent of the majority of the people will be given, but every business man should make it his duty to vote on the question.

The Albany papers publish the following of the business to tide-water on the New-York Canals:

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley for the fourth week of October, in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858	100,200	451,000	646,300	573,000
1859	66,900	520,500	45,400	306,400
Decrease.	33,300	Inc. 69,500	Dec. 600,900	266,600

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858	1,558,800	7,285,300	5,033,800	2,420,100
1859	507,100	2,542,400	2,441,800	1,250,700
Decr'e.	1,051,700	4,742,900	3,592,000	1,169,400

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a falling off of 2,000,280 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:

Canal open	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.	1859. April 15.
Flour, bbls	599,600	1,558,800	507,100
Wheat, bushels	3,436,600	7,285,300	2,502,400
Corn, bushels	5,234,700	6,033,800	2,441,806
Barley, bushels	913,700	2,420,100	1,250,700
Rye, bushels	140,300	460,900	460,000
Oats, bushels	2,115,400	3,864,300	2,441,800
Pork, bbls	11,133	32,687	40,770
Beef, bbls	3,842	10,956	4,040
Cheese, lbs	964,040	3,175,500	5,790,200
Butter, lbs	467,100	1,189,500	1,221,200
Lard, lbs	584,700	3,645,000	4,455,600
Wool, lbs	1,962,300	3,091,500	1,772,700
Bacon, lbs	1,615,200	2,709,000	2,985,700

Tolls received during the third week in October, 1859	$73,334 81
Do., 1858	108,034 68
Decrease in 1859	$34,699 87
Tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the third week in October, 1859	1,351,305 77
Do., 1858	1,760,971 75
Decrease in 1859	409,665 98

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $286,673, including $99,000 for Customs; payments, $288,975; balance this afternoon, $4,611,105

Exchanges.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Sight exchange on New-York par at ⅛ ₽ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Exchange on New-York at sight ⅛ ₽ cent. discount to par.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Sight Drafts on New-York unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 19⅛; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad 10⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand, and less firm; sales 1,200 bbls., at $4 60@$4 70 for superfine; $4 90@$5 40 for extra Western; $5 50@$6 for double extras and family brands. WHEAT dull; sales 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 96c.@97c., 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 96½c.; 2,000 bushels choice Green Bay Club, at $1 03; 2,000 bushels white Canada, at $1 22. Other GRAINS quiet, and no sales. WHISKY dull and nominal, at 26c.@26½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—15c. on Corn; 15½c. on Wheat; and 56c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—13,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR unchanged; sales small. WHEAT held firmly, while buyers generally insist upon a slight concession before coming into the market; sales 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 03; 13,000 bushels do., slightly damaged, at $1, and 5,000 bushels Red Michigan on private terms. Other grains quiet and without material change in prices. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 37c. on Flour, and 10c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—300 bbls. Flour, 61,600 bushels Wheat, 29,400 bushels Barley, 33,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,550 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 6,800 bushels Rye, 3,900 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.; sales 6,500 bushels at 85c. CORN declining. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 35,-000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—900 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR firm at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bush. Red at $1 32@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bush.; Yellow, 95c.@96c. WHISKY dull at 26c.@27½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT heavy; sales 16,000 bushels; White, $1 30@$1 55; Red, $1 25@$1 30. CORN dull and unsalable. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY quiet, at 27c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@2c., at 89c. for Club. CORN steady. OATS firm.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

COTTON firm; sales for the last two days 5,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 13,000 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool 9-16d.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR firm at $4 87½@$5 37½. WHEAT $1 07@$1 18. Receipts of Wheat to-day, 10,000 bushels.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales. Market firm at 10⅞c. for middling.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas..........5¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5¾ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5¾ A. M. and 6¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5¾ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Ocean Queen* hence for Southampton and Havre will close at the New-York Post-office tomorrow, the 5th of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails by the *Cahawba* hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office on the 12th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves.	For.
Kangaroo	Nov.	5	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Nov.	5	New-York	Havre
Anglo-Saxon	Nov.	5	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	Nov.	9	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	Nov.	10	New-York	Galway
Arago	Nov.	12	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.				
Weser	Oct.	19	Southa'tn	New-York
America	Oct.	22	Liverpool	Boston
North American	Oct.	26	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Oct.	26	Southa'tn	New-York
City of Baltimore	Oct.	26	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Oct.	29	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.				
Karnac	Nov.	11	New-York	N.P. & Ha.
Cahawba	Nov.	12	New-York	Havana
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.				
Northern Light	Nov.	5	New-York	Aspinwall
Baltic	Nov.	5	New-York	Aspinwall

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 32 | Sun sets.... 4 56 | Moon sets.... 0 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 21 | Gov. Island. 3 10 | Hell Gate.... 4 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ship E. Greely, Cutter, Savannah, J. W. Delano.

Barks H. Thornton, Tarn, New-Orleans, T. N. Stanton; Trueman, Mayo, Matanzas, master; Tivola, Brown, Arroya, Sturges & Co.; W. O. Alden, Megill, Wilmington, F. Alexander.

Brigs Times, Phinny, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Ocean Wave, Collins, Gibara, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Com. Kearney, Brown, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Elwood, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship E. Z., Hodges, Glasgow, Sept. 5, with mdse. to Zerega & Co. Had continual westerly gales the entire passage. Oct. 23, passed a large ship, bound W., with a black ball in her foretopsail. Oct. 11, lat. 43 40, lon. 52, lost from the foretopsail-yard overboard, Antonio Lease, a native of Valparaiso. 1st inst., 75 miles S. W. of the Highlands, took a pilot from boat G. W. Blunt. Capt. Hodges reports that from the day of his sailing to arrival he has seen a large number of vessels bound W.

Ship Mary L. Sutton, (of Mystic,) Spicer, San Francisco 107 ds., via Rio Janeiro Sept. 29, in ballast, to order. Oct. 9, off Cape St. Rogue, signalized ship James Hovey, from Callao for ——. Nov. 1, no lat. nor lon., spoke bark Pentucket, from South side of Cuba for New-York, 42 ds. out. The M. L. S. has had a fresh breeze from the nortward since passing Cape Hatteras.

Ship Silas Holmes, Griffith, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Oct. 28, lat. 27 50 N., lon. 79 50 W., was in co. with Br. bark Tropic, of London, bound E.

Bark C. B. Truitt, (of Philadelphia,) Scull, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton to Norcross & Prince. On the 2d inst., off Great Egg Harbor, signalized bark Gazelle, of New-Haven, strg. N.

Bark Oscilla, Ashby, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Thos. M. Mayhew, Hall, Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 17, in ballast, to Smith, Jones & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Jackin, Page, for Demarara, Br. brig Comet, Hill, for Baltimore; when coming out saw an Am. bark ashore on the rocks near Chub Cut; had been on but a short time.

Brig Ina, (of Eastport,) Lancey, Savanna la Mar Sept. 23, with logwood, pimento, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather the whole passage; sprung foremast-head; has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig J. P. Ellicott, (of Bucksport,) Wilson, Zaza, Cuba, Oct. 11, with mahogany and cedar to H. D. Brookman & Co.; when coming out saw the Br. ship Arethusa, from Zaza for Cork, &c., ashore on Zaza Keys; would probably come off without damage.

Brig Gen. Pierce, La Dien, Matanzas 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ellis & Kavanagh. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Grace Worthington, Freethy, Salt Cay, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to Thompson & Hunter. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Hannah Balch, Matthews, Eastport, with lumber for Richmond.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Davis, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Alice Price, Law, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Buckingham, Elizabethport, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Mountain Eagle, Ames, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Almira, Hartt, Fairhaven, mdse., for Troy.

Schr. Oregon, Nash, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Robert Smith, Willcox, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Hiawatha, Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Sloop Ethan Allen, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Huntsville, Savannah. Ships Lookout, San Francisco; Harpswell, for Glasgow; Excelsior, for Liverpool; Emerald Isle, for Mobile.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Nov. 3—Arr. to-day, brig B. Young, Easton, from Calais for New-York; arr. Nov. 2, brig Catharine Rogers, from Calais for New-York. She had been ashore on the Nantucket Shoals, and had thrown overboard most of her deck-load of lumber to get off. Sailed Nov. 2, brig Mary Ann and Susan, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2—Arr. ship J. P. Wheeler, from Boston.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 3, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light, W.; weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 3, sunset—Ships Harpswell, for Glasgow, passed here at 10:45; Excelsior, for Liverpool, at 11:40 A. M.; ship Emerald Isle, for Mobile, at 12:40; Lookout for San Francisco, at 2:45 P. M. No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light, N. W.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 3, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light, N. W.; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 3, sunset—Ship Underwriter, from Norfolk, is passing Long Branch, bound in. Wind light W.; weather clear.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—Arr. brig Vesta, Fuller, Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3—Arr. steamer Kensington, from Boston. Below—Ship South Shore, Calcutta; bark Margaret, Rio de Janeiro; also a brig, supposed to be the Delhi, from Havana.

The bark Irvin was loading for New-York at Maracaibo on the 5th of October.

HYANNIS, Nov. 3—A letter received here, dated Java Head, Aug. 18, reports the ship Nabob, of Boston, Capt. Baxter, for Shanghai, off the Island of Java, in 73 ds. from New-York, and all well.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3—Arr. ship Portland, from Liverpool, leaking and otherwise damaged in a hurricane on the 28th ult.; also arr. ship Hannah Crocker, from New-York; bark Oraville, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3—Arr. ship Cordelia, from New-York; reports having passed, off Hatteras, bark Pentucket, 45 ds. N. of the Isle of Cuba, and supplied her with provisions. In the offing, ship Excelsior, from New-York for Europe; vessel leaky and crew mutinous.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Neptune's Car, 1,616 tons register, was this morning taken on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The steamship Yorktown, of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company's line, has been hauled off, and will take the place of the Quaker City in the Havana and New-Orleans line, leaving on the on the 15th of this month.

Notice to Mariners.

A Light-house on a screw pile foundation has been erected about one hundred feet from the Craney Island light-vessel. The foundation is octagonal in plan, and is composed of iron screw piles. Its top is 21½ feet above ordinary high water. It is painted red. The superstructure is a square wooden building with a watch room and lantern above its centre. The sides are painted white, and the roof slate color. The watch room, below the lantern, is white. The height of the focal plane above ordinary high water is 52 feet. The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the fifth order of the system of Fresnel, showing a *fixed* light of the natural color, which should be visible in ordinary states of the atmosphere 12 nautical miles. The light will be lighted for the first time at sundown on Tuesday, the 15th of November next, and will be kept burning during that and every night thereafter until further orders. The Craney Island light-vessel will be removed from her station on the same day, and will not be replaced. A fog bell and fog horn will be sounded alternately from the light-house in foggy weather.

The Light-house Board, at its meeting held on the 19th intant, recommended that the following-named light be discontinued, viz: Holmes' Hole Beacon, at the head of Holmes' Hole Harbor, Mass. It is therefore ordered and directed, that the aforesaid light be discontinued on and after the 1st day of December next.

Spoken, &c.

Jenny Lind—bark, of Waterford, was passed, Oct. 4, at. 43 45, lon. 42 30.

Mic-Mac—ship, from Glasgow Aug. 25, for Halifax, Oct. 4, lat. 43 45, lon. 42 30.

Foreign Ports.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 15—Arr. schr. Orlando, of and from Boston for Aux Cays (in distress,) in charge of Mr. Frisbe, (the mate;) in the gale of the 5th inst., lost head of mainmast, and all the spars and sails attached, with fore-boom and main-gaff; during the gale, Capt. Lang, (the master,) while standing in the companion-way, had his head so badly crushed by the main-boom that he expired in a few minutes.

At St. George, Bermuda, Oct. 17, brig Monserrat, ldg. with the cargo of brig George Washington, lately condemned and sold, for Galveston; ship Luconia, discharg. for Philadelphia.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 29, sld. bark Union, for Philadelphia; schr. Montrose, for New-York; barks Lapwing, for Baltimore; Swan, for New-York; 28th, U. S. steamship Lancaster, for Valparaiso; 27th, bark Wave Crest, for New-York; brig A. R. Dealing, for New Orleans; 26th, barks Our Union, for New-York; Mary C. Dyer, for do.; Wm. A. Banks, for do.

At Zaza, Cuba, Oct. 11, bark Clarissa Bishop, dischg.

HEADQUARTERS OF HON. WM. A. GUEST, Union candidate for Senator from the Sixth District, will be open at Thorp's Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., until after the election.

STEPHEN A. PIERCE.

Chairman Com. Arrangements.